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SOLDIER'S LIFE FREEST OF RISK SAYS CARNEGIE

Former Steel Manufacturer at St. Louis Peace Congress Compares Career of Mechanic With That of Military Man

\$1,000,000 DAILY COST

Expense of One Modern Battleship Shown to Be Sufficient to Provide 60 Buildings for Embassies at \$250,000 Each

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Declaring that if a man wanted the safest life in the world he ought to be a soldier or sailor of the United States, Andrew Carnegie made the first significant speech in the opening session of the fourth American peace congress at the Odium this morning. With his usual directness, Mr. Carnegie pointed out that no power had the slightest desire to go to war with the United States and that there would never be occasion for war if the big western republic would treat all nations with justice and friendliness.

Secretary of State Bryan's inability to finish his labors at Sacramento in time for attending the congress proved a keen disappointment to the delegates who had expected to hear at first hand what the administration is now doing to make for better relationships with other nations. When the secretary of state found he could not attend he wired Chairman James E. Smith, recommending that President Wilson, honorary president of the peace congress, be again invited.

In response to a message placing a private car at his disposal, President Wilson expressed his regrets that an engagement to speak in Jersey City Friday night would prevent his acceptance.

There was great curiosity among the delegates to get the attitude of Mr. Carnegie at a time when national armament and preparedness occupied most countries.

The former steel magnate, who has given more than \$10,000,000 to further the world peace movement, paid his respects to the army and navy, but said he considered the profession of soldier and navyman less risky than any other avocation.

"Little do our people realize," Mr. Carnegie said, "the cost of what is called national defense against imaginary foes of unduly frightened army and navy officials, doomed to live in peaceful days and spend their lives dreaming of active life which they are destined never to experience."

"Not one admiral or captain, not one officer in our army or navy was ever engaged in war, ever fired a hostile shot, if we except the petty skirmishes involved in our taking Texas from Mexico and expelling Spain from our continent. No nation has attacked us for a century and today no nation can attack us successfully."

"If a man wished to select the safest life possible, the one freest from all danger, let him enter our army or navy. There is not a workman attending machinery or erecting buildings, or a railway train employee or a policeman—the soldier of civilization whose duty is never to attack but always to protect—not one but runs far greater risk than the soldier or marine of our country does today."

"There is little danger of any of these ever seeing war. They will only have to parade. The chivalry, the heroism of war is gone. To shoot from a warship at sixteen miles distant, or shooting from under cover at a foe a mile distant is not conducive to the growth of the heroic."

Turning to the cost of maintaining the army and navy Mr. Carnegie said:

"We find that in round numbers, at ways tending to increase, our military and naval expenditures combined exceed \$300,000,000 every year—just about \$1,000,000 every working day—a ruinous insurance price to pay for supposed security from invasion, from which we have been free for 100 years and which today is impracticable."

"The latest and most startling effort

(Continued on page nine, column one)

PRESIDENT FOURTH PEACE CONGRESS



Richard Bartholdt

WAGE INCREASE IMPOSSIBLE SAY 52 RAILROAD MANAGERS

Conductors and Trainmen's Representatives Told Demands Amount to \$17,000,000 More or a Lien of \$425,000,000 at 4 Per Cent Interest

NEW YORK.—The managers of the 52 eastern railroads today refused to grant the demands for increased wages and modifications in working conditions made by the conductors and trainmen employed on the lines. In a letter to representatives of the trainmen, the managers declared:

"The wages and working conditions which you request would increase the pay of the 100,000 conductors and trainmen for service now rendered by approximately \$17,000,000, or 20 per cent per annum."

"The increase would be equivalent to placing on these properties a lien of \$425,000,000 of 4 per cent securities which would have preference over first mortgage bonds."

It is expected that further negotiations between the representatives of the employees and managers will be arranged.

BAIL IS REFUSED TO SUFFRAGISTS ARRESTED IN RAID

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON.—The suffragist leaders arrested on Wednesday by the police have been refused bail, and the government has issued a warning to printers of the literature and subscribers of funds of the movement that they are liable to prosecution for aiding an unlawful conspiracy.

The publication of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's organ, the Suffragette, has been stopped by this, the non-militant organ, Votes for Women, edited by Mrs. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, referring to the government action, declares that it is the stupidest thing they have yet done, as the only effect will be to stop the constitutional side and drive the agitation underground.

"We cannot believe," the article goes on, "that a body whose record in successful crime is so extended is likely to have been guilty of the amazing indiscretion of conducting its secret operations from its headquarters, still less of keeping there incriminating documents."

The letter from the managers refusing the increase in wages sets forth many of the same reasons advanced to the firemen during their recent wage dispute. In part it says:

"If the railroads are forced to pay extravagant wages to men in train service, the burden must fall on the public, for it is only from the 50,000,000 people directly dependent on these railroads for transportation facilities that the roads can secure revenue."

"You will readily see therefore why, in considering your demands, we hold the public interest paramount."

"In making demands for extravagant wages—wages entirely out of accord with the railroads' obligations as a whole—the railway employees apparently act on the assumption that a strike that would tie up traffic would never be permitted by the public. They seem to think that if a strike is to be avoided, the railroads must give way—that the public will force them to give way believing that arbitration must take place and that in the end the splitting of differences between what they demand and the wages they receive will result in their favor. In other words, the employees have everything to gain and nothing to lose."

The letter then calls attention to the "increasing expenses of operation" through "ill-advised legislation," as in the case of the firemen and declares that the request of the conductors and trainmen must be declined "in the interests of the public as a whole."

As all lines north of the Potomac and east of Chicago, with the exception of the Bangor & Aroostook, are represented according to the railroad officials in Boston, this brings in the New Haven system, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany, and consequently their employees are affected by the ruling.

BUFFALO STORE WORKERS STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Demanding a minimum wage of 88 per week for women and girls, 2500 employees of department stores in Buffalo went on strike today. A minimum wage of 88 per week for boys and \$15 for men are also asked. Chauffeurs and drivers demand \$14 per week. An eight and a half hour day is asked, with Saturday half holidays during July, August and September. All drivers and teamsters in the city are in sympathy with the strike.

LYNN MILL MEN STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—About 150 mill men employed by the Brett Lumber Company and Frank H. Haskell went on a strike this morning. The men demand an increase of four cents an hour which on a sliding scale will give them, from 20½ cents to 40 cents an hour. It is thought that members of the local teamster's union which is affiliated with the union to which the lumber men belong will join in a sympathetic strike.

EIGHT AEROPLANES BURNED

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Five of the large hangars of the Hempstead Plains aviation field and eight aeroplanes were destroyed today by fire. Scores of uncompleted machines were burned. The fire started in hangar No. 11 and burned through No. 16. The loss alone in No. 11 was estimated at \$25,000.

JAPAN MAY TAKE CALIFORNIA CASE TO U. S. COURTS

President Wilson to Urge This Course, It Is Said, When Eastern Nation Protests Against Alien Land Law

TREATY THE GROUNDS

WASHINGTON.—The California-Japanese case may go to the courts for final decision.

The Webb bill, which now seems certain to become a law, is still discriminatory in the opinion of President Wilson and his advisers. It is also believed by them, although adroitly framed, to be a violation of the existing treaty with Japan.

It is understood that immediately after the bill is enacted the Japanese government, through its ambassador, Viscount Chinda, will file a formal protest with the state department. Up to the present time the protests have been purely informal.

The President, it is expected, will recommend in reply that the quickest way to obtain results will be to bring an action in the federal courts testing the constitutionality of the act.

It has been unofficially intimated that Japan will be glad to take this action. There has been no dissatisfaction with the federal government's course.

In all of the dealings between the Japanese ambassador and the state department and President Wilson the feeling has been cordial, the Japanese representative openly expressing regret that his action was necessary. Because of this the administration believes that Japan will fight her battle in the courts and not otherwise.

If Japan begins a test case the administration will decide whether the law attacked is of such a character as seriously to menace this government's relations with a friendly power.

The question also of how far it violates the existing treaty will be considered. If the opinion of Acting Secretary of State John Bassett Moore that the Webb bill is discriminatory is confirmed, then this government will aid Japan in its court appeal.

It can do so by participating in the suit as the "friend of the court" in much the same manner as the department of justice has intervened in the rate cases.

The fact that it is announced here that Secretary of State Bryan is starting east tonight is accepted as meaning that he is satisfied nothing more is to be accomplished in California.

He has sent a report by telegraph to the President with a text of all of the bills and summaries of all of the statements made to him by California legislators.

Ready to Pass Bill

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Senate passes the Webb anti-alien land act today, after plans for rushing the measure through having been made.

The indications are that the Senate will reach the Webb bill about noon, but a long debate is anticipated before a vote is reached.

Secretary Bryan returned from San Francisco early today and will attend the Senate session during discussion of the measure.

He will leave here this evening in an endeavor to reach St. Louis in time to deliver his scheduled speech before the fourth annual peace congress, Saturday night.

The general feeling among legislators is that the bill does not violate existing Japanese-American treaties. It is pointed out that the restrictions of the measure relating to the right to own or lease land in California are virtually the same as are imposed by the Japanese treaty.

Japanese and other "ineligible aliens" under the bill may own residential property, but are positively forbidden to own or lease land for farming or agricultural purposes. In this regard the Webb measure is regarded as more drastic than the Birdsall bill, for which it was substituted. The Birdsall measure permitted Japanese to lease agricultural lands for three years, whereas under the Webb bill they may not lease such lands at all.

It is asserted that the effect of the Webb measure would be to end all Japanese farming colonies in California.

LABOR PARADE IS TO PRECEDE MASS MEETINGS

More than 10,000 persons will take part probably in a parade this evening prior to mass meetings in Tremont Temple and Ford hall, in celebration of international labor day. The procession will be made up of representatives of labor, fraternal and other organizations, including the Socialist party and will be featured by a delegation of 8000 garment workers accompanied by seven bands.

This delegation will be headed by Samuel Zorn, chairman of the strike committee of the garment workers. While Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, N. Y., is addressing the Tremont Temple gathering, George E. Roemer will preside at another meeting in Ford hall.

HOW ELEVATED IS GETTING THE VOTES



Conductor receiving bunch of ballots for distribution on car

PEOPLE ARE SAYING WHERE THEY WANT NEW SUBWAY TO GO

Boston Elevated Is Collecting Votes of Its Patrons for Use of Transit Commission—Park Street or Postoffice Square Is Proposition

Distribution and collection of ballots, circulars are suspended near the win in a preferential vote to advise the Boston transit commission whether the route of the new Boylston street subway should be changed by extending it from Boylston and Tremont streets to Postoffice square instead of under Tremont street. Park street as at present, is going on today among passengers on the Boylston street trolley lines. The voting will continue on Saturday and Monday, the three days selected being considered the busiest on the route. About 100,000 ballots will be distributed. Voting will continue until 12:30 a. m. Friday.

At three points details of conductors have been stationed to take charge of the ballots under the direction of an inspector. At Everett and Boylston streets there is a distributing station where three men give out ballots to car conductors in 100-cents of 10. At Boylston street subway station there are five men and at Park street station 11 men collecting ballots as passengers step off the cars.

At the collecting stations two bags are placed, in one of these one half of a perforated slip of paper giving the preferential vote is dropped; in the other the discarded ballot. The paper slip in two divisions has printed on it "I prefer a subway to Postoffice square" and "I prefer a subway to Park street." The part with the preference of the passenger is to be torn off and handed to the collector. The other placed in another bag to be destroyed.

When all the ballots are collected they will be taken to the office of George R. Tripp, superintendent of surface lines, whose assistant, Edmund Gama, is in charge of the tabulating. So soon as the votes are tabulated the Boston Elevated Company will make its report to the transit commission.

In the cars on divisions 2, 7 and 9

FOUR STRIKES NOW ON INCLUDE SHIP CARPENTERS

Four strikes are now on in Boston. Two of these started today when between 200 and 300 ship carpenters of East Boston and Chelsea walked out and about 100 machinists employed by elevator firms left. The other two strikes are at the Cochran Chemical Works, Everett, and among the trackmen of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Headquarters for the carpenters have been established at Meridian street, East Boston, where William H. Walsh, president, and Augustus J. Howlett, agent of the Greater Boston Brotherhood Carpenters District Council, are in charge of the situation. All the shipbuilding firms in the district with the exception of two where the demands of the union have been granted, are affected by the strike. The men seek a wage increase.

The elevator men are out for an eight-hour workday. The firms affected by these operatives are George T. McLaughlin, 120 Fulton street, the Otis Elevator Company, India street and S. S. Payne, Richdale avenue, North Cambridge.

The layers and helpers' unions accepted a compromise offer last night of \$5.50 a day for journeymen and \$3 for helpers. The union asked for \$5.60 and \$3.20 respectively. The old wage rates were \$5.20 and \$2.80.

No strike of the horsehoes will take place. Last night at a joint conference at 955 Washington street an amicable adjustment was reached and signed.

BIG FOUR'S TRAFFIC MOVEMENT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Having secured extra engines, the Big Four is attempting to move rapidly the immense amount of freight on its system. The average daily movement on the Cincinnati division is 2500 cars.

MAYOR IS FORMALLY REMOVED

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Papers which came from Lansing recently remove W. D. C. Germaine from the office of mayor of this city until May 1, when the commission form of government goes into effect. F. R. Goodrich will act as mayor.

CHAS. S. MELLEN MAY TESTIFY AT ROAD INQUIRY

Intimated That Head of New Haven Might Appear at Commerce Board Hearing and Explain Financial Transactions

BOOKS ARE CRITICIZED

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Says System of Record Seems Faulty—Chairman Prouty Plans to Finish

Endeavoring to explain the transaction by which Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was charged with making personally \$102,000 and other transactions by which the Boston & Maine got control of the Worcester & Nashua railroad, Charles F. Choate, Jr., cross-examined David E. Brown, accountant for the interstate commerce commission, today, in the Federal building at the hearing on the New England railroad situation, before Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Choate said if everything cleared up as he expected this afternoon, that tomorrow morning Mr. Mellen would appear to answer some of the charges made against his personal transactions.

Commissioner Prouty, in the course of the hearing, declared that he did not criticize the transaction as such, but the method of bookkeeping as it did not represent the facts. He maintained that the books should be got up in such a way as to show the actual facts.

Mr. Choate brought out the transaction by which two steamships were transferred from one company to another. When they were transferred it was said they were raised from \$60,000 to a valuation of \$932,000. He explained that the reason for the rise in valuation was due to repairs that made the ships worth more money.

Mr. Prouty said in this connection: "I am not aware of any criticism of the final disposition of the boats. I do not criticize the wisdom of 'scrapping' these two steamers. It does seem wholly wrong, however, to carry on the books these two steamers as worth \$932,000 at the time of transfer to the New England Navigation Company and then in three years to scrap them as worthless."

Mr. Choate attempted to show for 19835 shares, Mr. Mellen on two notes given to the New Haven had borrowed \$1,082,450 and \$2,086,200. When he sold these shares it was said he got \$3,835,252.12 and the books of the New Haven show that amount returned to the treasury.

Of that amount he sold 10,000 shares to the Pennsylvania railroad giving that road an interest in the New Haven. That was the highest price that any of the shares brought in this transaction.

Mr. Choate said that every cent of this money was returned to the New Haven treasury and he asserted the books showed this to be the case.

Mr. Prouty said that \$102,000 was paid to Mr. Mellen and he wanted to know what had been done with it. Mr. Choate did not explain that.

It is expected that Mr. Choate's cross-examination will extend through tomorrow after which the New Haven will probably introduce testimony in rebuttal.

Commissioner Prouty proposes to close the hearing in time to admit of the arguments being made on May 6. The will allow two hours and a half for each attorney.

Three lawyers are prepared to argue for the railroads. Mr. Choate for Mr. Mellen, Vice-President Edward G. Backlund for the New Haven and Edgar J. Rich for the Boston & Maine. Louis D. Brandeis and Robert H. Romans propose to argue against the management of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine and allied lines.

When Expert Brown was called to the stand at the afternoon session Mr. Choate

(Continued on page nine, column four)

EUROPE RESTRAINS AUSTRIA AND WAITS DECISION TODAY

Because of Great Issues Involved Powers Are Striving for an Agreement, but Proposal for Advance on Skutari From Albanian Side Is Blocked by Italy

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON.—Europe is awaiting news of the decision of the ambassadors' conference in London today. Little hope is entertained that an agreement will be reached, but the consequences of precipitate action are realized to be so far-reaching and so tremendous that every possible exertion is being made to restrain Austria from taking a step the consequences of which cannot be estimated.

The proposal that in order to propitiate Russia Austria should land troops at San Skutari from the Albanian side, so avoiding an invasion of Montenegro, has already been met by the declaration that

this would force Italy to occupy the bay of Avlona, the thing above all others that Austria has deprecated for years. What the real relations between Vienna and St. Petersburg are to one knows and the innumerable rumors are simply so many blind guesses.

A day or two ago Europe was told details of a plot between Montenegro, Turkey and Serbia with the utmost minuteness in detail.

It was pointed out in these cables at the time that the story was more picturesque than probable and the news stating that Turkey has directed Essad Pasha to embark his army for Beirut disposes of the revelation of this wonderful plot and reduces the whole matter to the exact proportions indicated in these columns.

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City..... State.....

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ONE WEEK
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China and Japan Drawn Closer by Visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen

PARIS TRAMWAYS REORGANIZING SYSTEM IN CITY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France. Once again the traffic in Paris has reached a point of chaotic disorder, for in addition to the habitual blocking of the streets by the excavations of the gas, water, and electric light companies, the main thoroughfares are in a state of general upheaval through the reorganizing of the lines of the Paris tramways.

The various companies are installing a new system of underground power cables and extensions of existing lines are also being made, so that the service may enter the very heart of the city and make the system as a whole as complete as possible. No less than 175 kilometers of lines are being relaid with a new system of underground cables, and as this has to be carried out without stopping the existing services the task is immensely complex.

The new extensions will involve the establishment of tramway termini in many large centers of Paris, such as the Place de la Madeleine, the Place de l'Opera, the Chatelet, the Louvre, and other places of a less important character. At some of these stations as many as 11 different lines will have their termini. About half the work has already been accomplished, some 75 kilometers remaining to be completed.

SCOTTISH BOY SCOUTS REVIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland. The boy scouts in Scotland were reviewed by the chief scout and founder of the movement, Sir R. S. Baden Powell, recently. The first inspection took place in Glasgow, where an interesting exhibition of scoutcraft, drill, dancing, sword exercises, rope bridge making, fire drill and first aid service received a warm commendation.

Sir R. S. Baden Powell said in his opening address that Glasgow was largely responsible for the commencement of the movement. Most people imagined that a scout was a fellow who fought in war and undertook very brave deeds all of himself, but there were types of peace scouts who were far more important than war scouts, and the greatest ideal of a peace scout was David Livingstone, one of Glasgow's citizens. He was the ideal he held up to the boys, and they were trying to make the boys good like David Livingstone.

The chief scout also paid a generous tribute to Sir William Smith, the founder of the boys' brigade, whom he said, "had revealed to them the secret of how to take a boy from the slums and make a man of him, and trust his honor just as much as that of a boy in other circumstances." The boy scouts and the boys' brigade might be going by different roads, but the same goal was their ambition. The scouts in Glasgow enrolled at present number 2600.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
"The Round Up," 8.30.
"The Wife," 8.30.
"The Chocolate Soldier," 8.
"The Merry Widow," 8.15.
"The Girl of the Year," 8.15.
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NEW YORK
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TWO PEOPLES IN FAR EAST ARE FOUND FRIENDS

Visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Japan Said to Have Done Much to Improve Latter's Relations with Young Republic of China

CHANGE REMARKABLE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, one of the highest authorities on Japanese politics in London, speaking of the relations between China and Japan, said that the improvement of the relations between the two peoples, during the last few months, had been remarkable.

The Monitor's informant, himself a Japanese, who had been educated in America, was familiar with the Monitor, and was glad to give any information in his power in regard to the matter. The relations subsisting between China and Japan, he remarked, have for centuries been the most cordial, nevertheless until a few months ago they might be described as simply passively friendly, whilst today there is an active tendency throughout the whole country to bring about closer relationship in every way between the two peoples.

Of course, he went on, at present the Chinese republic is not officially recognized by the Japanese government, so that it is not possible to do anything in an official way; nevertheless the utmost encouragement is being given to anything which tends towards an improvement in relations with China, and there can be no doubt of it that this tendency is fast developing into something like a national demand.

RECORD CATCH OF FISH AT ABERDEEN

(Special to the Monitor)
ABERDEEN, Scotland.—The second week in April of this year will be memorable in the history of the white fishing industry at Aberdeen, the record for one day's landings being broken, and all previous records for the net weight of fish caught during one week being surpassed. Exactly 1026 tons of fish were landed at mid-week, the Iceland steamers claiming one-half of the deliveries.

The record of one day's landings which previously stood at 856 tons was eclipsed, when 981 tons were brought in. The supplies on the following days were also splendid, and at the end of the week it was found that the huge total of 100,245 cwt. had passed through the market during the six days. One estimate puts the total value at £65,000, the fish consisting principally of cod, landed by Iceland, Faroe and North sea trawlers and liners, but there were also, excellent displays of ling, haddocks, collings and skate each day.

HARDY PLAY TO BE DRAMATIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Thomas Hardy has given permission for the dramatization of "The Woodlanders," and the stage version, by A. H. Evans, will be presented in the autumn by the Dorchester Debating and Dramatic Society.

FRENCH PARTY ON TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The new Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of Russia" on her way to Japan called at Monaco and picked up a party of French travelers who are making a round-the-world trip in 80 days in emulation of the well-known story by Jules Verne.

LICENSE FREEING MRS. PANKHURST IS DESTROYED

On Leaving Prison at End of Nine Days' Hunger Strike Leader Tears Up Release Note

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON.—Mrs. Pankhurst's release from Holloway Gaol took place, as was cabled to the Monitor, after nine days' hunger strike following her commitment to prison under sentence of three years' penal servitude.

As Mrs. Drummond announced at the Women's Social and Political Union meeting at the pavilion, Mrs. Pankhurst on leaving Holloway was given a formal note or license stating the conditions of her release. This she tore up, considering herself released on her own conditions and not on conditions which cabinet ministers might make.

In accordance with his promise given recently, Mr. McKenna laid the terms of the liberating license before the House of Commons. The terms are as follows:

His majesty is graciously pleased to grant to Emmeline Pankhurst, who was convicted of being an accessory before the fact of a felony under section 10 of the malicious damages act of 1861, at the central criminal court on the third day of April, 1913, and was then and there sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for the term of three years, and is now confined in Holloway prison.

His majesty's royal license to be at large from the time of her liberation under this order during 15 days of her said term of penal servitude, unless she is convicted on indictment of some offense within the United Kingdom, in which case such license shall be immediately forfeited by law, or unless she shall break any of the conditions indorsed hereon, in which case, whether such breach is followed by conviction or not, the license is liable to be revoked, or unless it shall please his majesty to revoke or alter the license.

And his majesty hereby orders that the said Emmeline Pankhurst is set at liberty accordingly.

The license is signed by Mr. McKenna, and the "indorsement" on it is as follows:

This license shall be forfeited if the holder does not observe the following conditions:

(1) The holder shall preserve her license and produce it when called on to do so by a magistrate or police officer.

(2) She shall abstain from any violation of the law.

(3) She shall not go outside the residence or lodging to which she goes on her release, except so far as may be on her application and on her submitting herself to a medical examination, be allowed in writing by the director of convict prisons. If she be permitted by the director to change her residence or lodging, this condition shall apply to her in such residence or lodging.

(4) She shall return to Holloway prison before 4 p. m. on the 28th day of April, 1913.

CRYSTAL PALACE FUND GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At a recent meeting of the Crystal Palace fund committee the finance committee recommended that, subject to certain conditions, including representation on the board of trustees, the sum of £20,000 should be contributed toward the lord mayor's scheme for acquiring the Crystal Palace for the public.

It was pointed out that if the committee's recommendation were adopted the success of the scheme was assured, and it was finally decided by a large majority to carry out the proposals of the committee. It is proposed to vest the palace in trustees appointed by the contributing authorities on the basis of one for every £10,000 contributed.

VICTORIA TO BETTER FRUIT

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In the last week of February 29,743 cases of fruit, mostly apples, were shipped, and since the beginning of the season 116,398 cases have been forwarded to London and Continental markets. It is understood that an improved system of packing and grading the fruit will shortly be adopted which will render it impossible for inferior fruit to be shipped to the home markets.

ABSENCE OF ANY SABOTAGE IS FEATURE IN BELGIAN STRIKE



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustration)
Civic guard in the place Veril, whose task was rendered easy by lack of disturbance

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—As was announced in the cable to the Monitor, the strike in Belgium has begun, and though at present it cannot be gauged whether it is approximating to the syndicalist ideal of a general strike, there is no doubt that the Socialists have already succeeded in giving the government a remarkable proof of the unanimity of the Labor demand in the present political crisis.

To those who looked for manifestations of disorder or popular excitement, the first day of the strike proved a surprise. Brussels presented its ordinary appearance, the public services were uninterrupted, and the life of the city was undisturbed. But though Brussels gave no sign of anything abnormal, in Antwerp, in Liege and in the region of Mons there could be no doubt that the strike was assuming formidable proportions.

At Charleroi every coal mine had closed and only a few of the metal works remained open. At Seraing, in the Cockerill works where 15,000 men are employed, four-fifths were absent. In the Hainaut center the strike was complete. In Antwerp, a partial stoppage having been declared in the harbor, the authorities had immediately hurried down the civic guard to protect the petrol tanks, the timber docks, the electricity station, and the hydraulic works.

A question which was being asked repeatedly in Brussels, and which received the most divergent answers, was as to the number of the workers who had joined the strike throughout the country. In government circles the number was put down at barely 100,000, whereas at the Maison du Peuple it was said that 350,000 had downed tools, and that in a few days the number would have reached 500,000. An impartial estimate put the number on the first day of the strike at 240,000.

The entire absence of sabotage, both in the towns and the country districts, during the first 24 hours of the strike,

N. S. W. LABOR HAS NARROW VICTORY

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The victory of Mr. McGill, the Labor candidate, at the recent by-election is not very encouraging for the Labor party. Mr. McGill's majority over his Liberal opponent was only 41 which compares badly with the majority of 400 at the general election, when Mr. Neilson, lately minister for lands, was returned. The present result may point to a diminished Labor vote at the next general election but it has to be remembered that Mr. McGill was a complete stranger to the electorate, whereas Mr. Neilson, who had represented the constituency for many years, had a large personal following.

ANCIENT CHURCH AT USKUB

(Special to the Monitor)
BELGRADE, Servia.—While carrying out some road making work recently at Uskub, the navvies employed discovered an old Servian church which the authorities decided to excavate. A second church has also been discovered under the clock tower of the town, with the result that the authorities have now decided to acquire the sites, with a view to carrying out further excavations.

CABINET IS ISSUE IN ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT

Yuan Shih Kai Favors American System by Which He Could Select His Own Colleagues

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG.—Great things are expected of the National Assembly of China. Its first business is the election of a President, then, it will have to approve of the constitution of the cabinet, and afterwards to draw up a permanent constitution of the republic.

Of late it has been customary for some Chinese newspapers to rail at Yuan Shih Kai for his autocratic methods in governing the country without the advice of the national council, but as the members of that council have shown so little interest in its proceedings and have not turned up in sufficient numbers to enable business to be transacted, the President has had no option but to issue proclamations instead of waiting for acts of Parliament.

It is expected that the new National Assembly will prove more patriotic and more public spirited and will endeavor to make constitutional government possible. Much, of course, depends on the election of the President. The Democrats, who are in the majority, have indicated that they are prepared to support the candidature of Yuan Shih Kai provided the appointment of the cabinet be left with the council, but it understood that Yuan Shih Kai wishes to appoint his own cabinet.

Opinion is sharply divided as to whether the American system, which allows the President to select his own cabinet and makes him the chief of the executive, or the French system under which the President has no voice in the appointment of the cabinet, should be followed.

It is argued that the government of China would not be possible unless the President had more power than is assigned under the French system. On the other hand the Democrats do not wish to see the President assuming the character of a dictator. On the solution of this question much depends, for it is generally conceded that President Yuan is likely to prove a more capable head than any other man no matter how well meaning he may be.

CZAR RECEIVES TIBETAN ENVOYS

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The Tsar, recently received in audience, at Tsarskoe Selo, Angvan Dordjoff and other Tibetan notables, and also Colonel Nadeshimy, chief of the Russian military mission to Mongolia. Although nothing is definitely known as to what was the object of these receptions, in view of the present condition of things, both as regards Tibet and Mongolia, an official recognition of such a notable intruder as Angvan Dordjoff cannot be without significance.

An account of the intrigues of Dordjoff, spreading over a period of 30 years, recently appeared in the Monitor, when it was pointed out that there could be little doubt of it that the object of his present mission to St. Petersburg was to obtain the recognition of the Russian government for the Tibeto-Mongolian treaty, which for the past few months he has been organizing.

MANUSCRIPT BOOKS IN BENGAL

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India.—In connection with the Bengal literary conference, which met at Chittagong recently, an exhibition was held of about 500 manuscript books, some not less than 160 years old, of which many were written on leaves and the bark of trees. Photographs of ancient monuments, idols and mosques of great antiquity were also exhibited. All the exhibits, which were of great archaeological interest, were collected from the district of Chittagong.

FRANCE REMEMBERS GAMBETTA

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—The Gambetta celebrations at Ville d'Avray were made the occasion for several speeches by ministers in favor of the three years service bill. M. Etienne, the minister of war, and M. Pichon, the minister for foreign affairs, in their eulogiums on the great tribune, gave prominence to Gambetta's work of defense for his country. At the close a resolution was passed expressing the confidence of the assembly in the government measures for national defense.

METRIC SYSTEM FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A communication from Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, on the stocks of Indian opium, and a letter from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce were discussed at a recent meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce (far eastern section). The section referred to the postal committee of the chamber a complaint referring to the delay and irregularity in the transmission of the mails to Hongkong via Siberia. The postal committee was also asked to consider the desirability of arranging for the transmission of parcels by the same route.

A resolution was adopted urging the introduction of the metric system of weights, measures and currency throughout the empire. Possible measures were discussed for encouraging the production of citronella oil, and it was decided to communicate with the chambers of commerce in the middle east regarding the matter. The section also considered the steps taken to bring to the notice of the foreign secretary the recommendations of the section in regard to the British consular service in China.

NORWAY HEARS FRAM IS HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The report is current in Christiania that the United States government have offered to do honor to Captain Amundsen by allowing his vessel, the Fram, to be the first ship excepting war ships, to pass through the Panama canal. Captain Amundsen, at the conclusion of his lecture tour, is expected to return to Norway, where he will take up further oceanographic studies at Bergen.

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Russian People Faces Bureaucracy Over Skutari Question

MONTENEGRO'S PLIGHT FELT BY POPULAR RUSSIA

Opportunist Bureaucracy with Aggrandizement as Its Goal Is Not Yet Understood by the Millions of Pan-Slavists

HEREIN IS THE IMPORT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—The great preoccupation in Europe is still the Montenegrin question. The blockade of Montenegro's 20 miles of coast line has begun, with all the formalities of a great international decision, and having regard to the quite ludicrous disparity in strength between the antagonists, the whole matter is only saved from the realm of opera-bouffe by the considerations which surround it. These considerations, however, are so stupendous as quite definitely to retrieve the situation. The plateau of the Black Mountain is but the disc of the camera obscura on which are delineated the workings of interests bound up with which is the fate of much in Europe.

When Montenegro, with a pluck which none will deny, and few would care to discount, decides to defy the powers; when the only reply to the united demand of Europe that the siege of Skutari shall be raised is the redoubting of Montenegro's efforts to take it; when the only answer to the "comply" of the doyen of the international fleet, is the charge of "Colonel Planenatz" 690 up the heights of Tarabosh, the attention of Europe shifts at one bound from the shores of Lake Skutari to the banks of the Neva.

Russian People Roused

Never was better illustrated the force of an idea. The most oppressed people in the world, a people the great mass of whom until some 40 years ago were simply slaves, and who today are little better, who through many long decades have lived under a constant bureaucratic tyranny, the full extent of which it is well-nigh impossible for the western mind to grasp, and who, almost tragically inarticulate, have borne it for the most part in almost sullen submission—this people it is, who, gripped tight by the idea of Montenegrin heroism, is today snapping its fingers in the face of authority and finding a tongue to demand, where before it had but the will to submit.

Whatever may be the feelings and intentions of official Russia in regard to the Montenegrin question, the feeling of the people has never been for a moment in doubt. Pan-Slavism may not be the wild overwhelming force it was 50 years ago, in the days of the Crimea; or 30 years ago in the days of the Russo-Turkish war; but it is still the great power in Russia. A politico-ethnological theory, a cult, an aspiration, however it may be viewed, it is really an unknown quantity, with depths that have never been explored, and possibilities of development along utterly unexpected lines, such as renders Pan-Germanism, by comparison, a respectable middle class certainty.

Pan-Slavism is Problem

The happenings in St. Petersburg and throughout Russia of the last few days, when they are recognized for what they are, have a significance which can hardly be exaggerated. Pan-Slavism in its latest development presents a problem not easy of being understood. In 1856 and again in 1877 it forced the hand of the government; it compelled the adoption of a certain policy, but both in 1856 and in 1877 the government, in the end at any rate, placed itself at the head of the movement, and the Little Father in his every action embodied the will of his people. Such is very far from being the case today. Autre temps, autre moeurs.

In 1856 and in 1877 official Russia was dreaming dreams and seeing visions. Dreams of Russia at the head of a vast Slav hegemony, "an altogether successful and magnificent Russia, attracting beneath her sheltering wings all the Slav peoples of eastern Europe," and official Russia of those days was glad to press the great power of Pan-Slavism into the service of its attainment. Ever since 1877, however, the southern Slav has shown, with ever more insistent definiteness, that it was his fixed intention to stand alone and to work out his own national salvation in his own way. What Stambulov began in 1886 the Balkan League finished in 1913. Official Russia recognizes this well enough. It cannot today harness the great wave of popular feeling to the attainment of any scheme and it sees only too clearly that as the waters sweep the country from frontier to frontier they may overthrow more than their enemies.

People and Officials Differ

Popular Russia is true to its race sentiment, which cuts across all frontiers and is independent of expediency. Official Russia, on the other hand, is true to its policy of having no use and no eyes for anything that is not on the way to territorial aggrandizement. Thirty years ago both drifts went in the same direction. Today they have no course in common, and popular Russia, with a strange mixture of feelings, is beginning to find this out. Herein is the difficulty, and herein is the danger. "There are no moments

in life more tragic," a commentator on Wagner of rare insight remarks writing on "The Ring" and of Wotan's deception of the two giants Fafner and Fasolt, "than those in which the humble common man, the manual worker, leaving with implicit trust all higher affairs to his betters, reverencing them wholly as worthy of that trust, even to the extent of accepting as his rightful function, the saving of them from all roughening and coarsening drudgeries, first discovers that they are corrupt, greedy, unjust and treacherous."

When popular Russia fully awakes to an understanding of what "the interests of the fatherland" really mean to the heart of Russian bureaucracy, of what Russian bureaucracy is and stands for, when they come to understand how often their most generous sentiments have been pressed into shameful service and how often a great national impulse has been made to serve a very ulterior diplomatic purpose, then will come to an end the processions to the statues of Alexander II. and Skobelev and more and more often will come that news from St. Petersburg, "the public is dumbfounded."

The rest of Europe knows little of Russia, and of the Russian people; of the great giant, intensely suspicious, ignorant beyond belief, not even semi-civilized, and yet withal capable of much generous sentiment, and, as seen in the case of the southern Slav, when set free to develop, capable of progress both rapid and lasting. It is impossible, as Europe for the most part is attempting to do, to reckon the power of the Pan-Slav movements now with its achievements in the past. It is idle to point to the forcible suppression of Pan-Slav demonstrations all over Russia as a sign of strength on the part of the government. Popular Russia is faced with a new condition, and it is still dumbfounded. A just understanding of the situation as it is, is an explanation of much that has happened in the immediate past, and will, there can scarcely be any doubt of it, be a key to much that will happen in the future.

Russia Is Awakening

Russia has not awakened, but she is awakening. After the dull sleep of centuries she is awakening to some of the graces of a higher plane of national consciousness, to some dim understanding of what liberty really is, and of what just government should be. One who knew Russia well and had suffered much at her hands said recently to a representative of this paper, that the people looked upon the "Czar as standing to them in the place of God, and that they had been taught by many bitter lessons to look upon all in authority as claiming the same reverence. There is no doubt that this is true enough; but it is less true today than it was yesterday, and it will, there is much evidence to show, be less true tomorrow than it is today. The Slav will stand much oppression, he has submitted to it for centuries; the horrors of a "Bloody Sunday" or the nameless tyrannies of a Plevh or a Trepoft leave his reverence for the Little Father scarcely disturbed, but his race ideals are part of his religion, part of the make-up, as it were, of his consciousness, and it remains to be seen how he is going to take the realization that the Little Father is not after all the embodiment of these ideals, but the opportunist exploiter of them.

Popular Russia today is on the threshold of a great discovery such as this, and herein lies the real import of the situation, as far as Russia is concerned. The flames of Tarabosh for the moment rivet the eyes of Europe, but when Tarabosh is forgotten Pan-Slavism in some form will still be a question.

HEAD OF SOUTH WALES MINERS NOT CANDIDATE

(Special to the Monitor)

NEW TREDEGAR, Rhymney valley, Wales.—The President of the South Wales miners' federation, William Brace, member of Parliament for South Glamorgan, speaking at a meeting at New Tredegar, Rhymney valley, recently, declared that in view of the resolution adopted by the federation that miners' representatives in Parliament must in future be independent labor representatives, he would have to obtain the federation's permission to withdraw from the South Glamorgan candidature at the next election. No independent labor representative could hope, said Mr. Brace, to win that seat except he had the combined support of the progressive parties.

COLONIZATION OF PRUSSIA IS PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The vote to spend a sum of M.12,000,000 on bringing certain moorlands under cultivation and a further sum of M.3,000,000 for the improvement of crown lands was passed unanimously by the agrarian commission.

On the question of a state grant of M.10,000,000 being raised in order to assist small holdings societies in Prussia, the Progressive party brought forward a scheme for the home colonization of the whole of Prussia, instead of allowing the German people to leave their country. The idea is that they should be given land in Prussia upon which to settle. It is estimated that a sum of M.300,000,000 would be required to carry out the proposed scheme.

The Conservatives objected to the proposal, on the ground that the scheme was too far-reaching and would tend to unduly raise the value of land.

SAVINGS BANK'S ADVANCE TOLD IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In less than 12 years after the founding of South Australia a savings bank was established "for the encouragement of frugality," and in order "that persons possessing small sums of money beyond what they required for the supply of their immediate wants should be afforded an opportunity of depositing the same on good security to accumulate interest."

The savings bank has just completed its sixty-fifth year of existence, during which time it has played an important part in the promotion of thrift among the community. The career of the bank has been one continuous advance, corresponding to the growth of the state, some idea of which can be obtained by a comparison of figures. In 1837 the depositors of the savings bank numbered 1755, and the amount of depositors' balances was £64,068, while for 1912 there were 192,847 depositors, with balances totaling £8,233,260, on which interest was paid at the rate of 3½ per cent. The amount of interest credited to depositors in 1837 was £2613, against £244,287 in 1912. The reserve fund of the bank increased during the same period from £5467 to £253,121.

In 65 years the interest paid to depositors has totalled £3,953,308. Out of a population of 423,000 there are over 200,000 who have accounts with the bank, and the number is rapidly increasing. The penny bank department, initiated in May, 1908, has proved a successful innovation. Children are enabled through this department to deposit their small savings with the bank, and the lessons of thrift inculcated in the juvenile mind by this means stand as a lasting guarantee of frugality. The advance in these deposits is noteworthy. At the end of June, 1908, there were 2011 depositors, having at credit £183, while at the end of the last financial year 9983 depositors gave a combined total of £8102.

JAPAN RETURNS GOOD FEELING, IS CHINESE VIEW

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—Referring to the recent visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Japan, the China Republic in a leading article says that Dr. Sun's brief but memorable stay in the capital of the Japanese empire has been attended by a measure of success that has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Dr. Sun's ostensible motive in visiting Japan was, of course, in connection with his gigantic railway undertaking, but deep down in his heart is doubtless concealed the fervent desire to better the relations between the governments of the peoples of the two countries.

For a long time it has been only too apparent that those who look askance at China's efforts to take her place in the family of nations have been seeking to turn to their own advantage whatever little misunderstanding may have existed between the two countries in the past. It was necessarily outside the bounds of probability that such a state of things could last forever, considering that it undoubtedly would have militated against the best interests of both countries.

Dr. Sun's visit has helped effectually to dispel the clouds of suspicion and mistrust, and the genuine welcome which has everywhere been accorded him will go far towards promoting a better understanding between the two countries. In time their common ideals are bound to converge towards the same point and produce a harmonious whole. The sentiments which at present sway the two peoples, the China Republic says in conclusion, are essentially reciprocal, and we may safely leave it to time to complete the work of Dr. Sun.

BRITISH HOUSE HAS RESOLUTION ON INCOME TAX

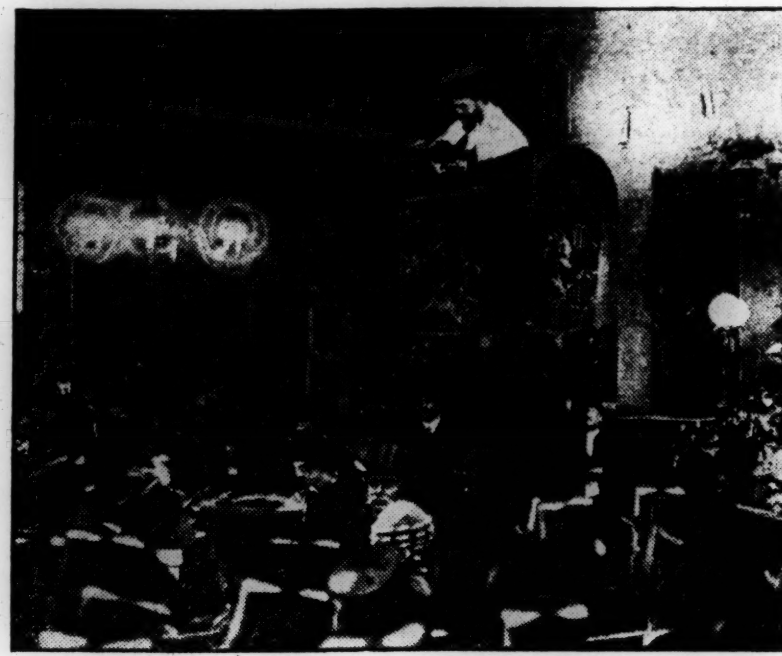
(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—The proposals for dealing with the situation created by the recent judicial decision in the case of Bowles v. Bank of England were lately laid before the House of Commons in the form of a resolution. Later the proposals will be embodied in a revenue bill.

Last year, it will be remembered, an application was made by Gibson Bowles in the chancery division of the high court of justice, before Mr. Justice Parker, for a declaration that the Bank of England was not entitled to deduct income tax from dividends payable to him until the finance act for the year, assessing the rate and authorizing the collection was passed. Judgment was given in favor of Gibson Bowles.

To meet the situation created by this decision, Parliament will be asked to give statutory effect, for a limited period, to resolutions passed in committee of ways and means of the House of Commons, and also to sanction for a still more limited period after the close of any year, the deduction of income tax at the rate in force for the previous year. Furthermore, it is proposed to insert a clause under which deductions of income tax which have actually been made prior to the passing of legislation, shall have the same force and effect as if the act had been in operation at the time.

CHIEF RABBI SPEAKS UPON MISSION OF BRITISH JEWRY



The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz in the pulpit of the Great synagogue, Aldgate, London

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The induction of the new chief rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, took place recently at the Great synagogue in Duke street, Aldgate. The service, which was of a severely simple character, was attended by all the well-known representatives of Anglo-Jewry, by Lord Rosbery and Lord Crewe, and by the lord mayor and sheriffs. Dr. Hertz delivered a sermon of quite a remarkable character on religious education and the mission of British Jewry. "The seal of the Almighty is Truth," he said, "but he has no keeper of the seal," therefore the warning mod-

eration in judgment came alike to all. It was needed by the revolutionary who cried "new lamps for old," though the new was by no means always the true; it was needed by those of older views, for new conditions required new methods. Referring to the great responsibilities which had come to him in his work as chief rabbi, as interpreter of Israel, the great misunderstanding of history, to the larger, often hostile world around him; as champion of his people, guarding the honor, upholding the prestige of Anglo-Jewry, as defender of the faith, and lastly as peacemaker, he asked for sympathy and cooperation for patience and charity.

TARIFF REFORM ADVOCATED ON UNIONIST LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Earl of Derby spoke, recently, at the Manchester Constitutional Club on the subject of Unionist policy. He said that the first duty of his party was to maintain the union of the empire, to resist the disestablishment and disendowment of the church, and to prevent socialistic measures being passed in the country. Their first object, that was to say, was to act on the defensive. What was their form of attack? They were all tariff reformers.

They all believed that there should be some form of tariff that, while it brought revenue into the coffers of the country for social reform, could also be employed to give such preference to British colonies as would enable them to give reciprocal advantages, and thereby secure to the England of the future the market of the future, namely, the market of the colonies. They had differed as to what form tariff reform should take, but the compromise was one they were all going to adhere to. The compromise was that food taxes were not a consideration at the next general election, that conferences should be called with the respective colonies when the Unionists were in power, and that then when a concrete scheme—separate, perhaps, with each colony—had been prepared, the country should be asked to vote on the scheme and make some sacrifices in the present in order to secure great advantages in the future for those who came after.

Those who might go further, and those who might not go so far, could, at all events, remain with them and see the result of the conferences, and then take such action as they might think fit. He appealed to them for loyalty, not only in the letter, but in the spirit, and if they would give that loyalty, then he was perfectly certain that they could all work in perfect harmony, and the result would be a victorious return of the Unionist party.

MANCHESTER MEN TO STUDY AT CAEN

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Manchester University made an arrangement last year with the University of Caen, allowing the students of the honors school of French language and literature, at the end of their second year, to spend the summer term at Caen as matriculated students of the university, in place of the corresponding term at Manchester. Ten honors students went over to Caen last year, and this year 15 will be going. The authorities of Caen University have arranged courses of lectures particularly suitable for students who are of British nationality, and in many instances these correspond to the Manchester University curriculum.

Prof. Pierre Villey, the well-known Montaigne scholar, will, at the request of the head of the French department, give a course of lectures on the French prose writers of the sixteenth century; and Professor Sourian will deal with the origins and development of the French romantic drama. The University of Manchester is the first British university to avail itself of the obvious advantages offered by such an arrangement.

MISSIONS IN NEW GUINEA ADOPTING INDUSTRIAL LINES

Papuan Enterprise Manager Describes Plan Followed to Keep Their Business Phase Distinct

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—F. W. Walker, of the Papuan mission (British New Guinea) was the guest of the committee of the anti-slavery and aborigines protection society at the Whitehall rooms recently.

The gathering was an important one, and was marked by the reading of a letter from the secretary of state for the colonies declaring his appreciation of the importance of the industrial and technical side of missionary work, and encouraging the missions to embark on a more extensive program of education of the natives in the direction of production and the exploitation of the country's resources, thus insuring an adequate supply of agriculturists, mechanics, and artisans for the development and prosperity of their country.

Mr. Walker, who has been managing an industrial missionary enterprise in New Guinea, said that it was being realized that to uplift native races something more was necessary than teaching them religion. The time had come when missionary work must enter upon new spheres of activity which had been looked upon till now as outside the sphere of a missionary. He referred especially to the industrial and commercial sphere.

Organizations should be formed, he said, which, free from the limitations very properly imposed upon missionaries and missionary societies, should provide an opportunity for the natives trained on the mission stations to take up agriculture and business pursuits under Christian auspices.

In conclusion, Mr. Walker said that it was not advocated that missionary societies should go into trading and commercial enterprises. The industrial mission with which he was associated had adopted the following principles by which their scheme should be worked out: (1) that entirely new and separate organizations, managed and controlled by Christian business men, and with a capital specially raised for this definite purpose, ought to undertake this work; (2) that the capital ought to be subscribed under disinterested conditions, such as the limitation of dividends to a maximum of 5 per cent, all the surplus profits to be devoted to philanthropic and missionary work, and (3) that the members of the staff should be selected for their Christian character, as well as for their business qualifications, and that their remuneration should be on the same basis as that of ordained missionaries.

FILM COMBINE IS AGAINST FIRM OF MESSRS. PATHE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The action of Messrs. Pathe, the well-known firm of film manufacturers, in deciding to hire their films direct to the exhibitors, has led to the drawing up of an agreement between other manufacturers and the renters or middlemen.

By this agreement, which comes into force in June, no exhibitor who accepts and exhibits Pathe's productions will be supplied with films by the parties to the agreement. The agreement will not apply to films for which orders have been placed. The agreement is objected to by exhibitors because it limits the license of a film to 12 months, and they feel that, on this basis, they might not be able to combat any attempt of the manufacturers and renters to raise prices. With a five years' license, they feel they would be in a better position.

The parties to the agreement declare that they are compelled to combine, as otherwise, Messrs. Pathe might sell their films at such a low rate that the renters would not be able to compete with them. Both sides are confident as to the outcome of the dispute, Messrs. Pathe declaring that their orders have increased to such an extent that they have been compelled to provide additional accommodation for their hiring department.

COMMUNIQUE OF RUSSIA NOT LIKED BY MONTENEGRO

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) CETINJE, Montenegro.—The Glas Tarnogoritz, the official organ of the Montenegrin government has recently reproduced the Russian foreign office communique beneath which it places the reply of the Montenegrin government.

After pointing out that certain passages in the Russian communique make it abundantly evident that Russia is not accurately informed on many points of importance, it takes as a notable instance the passage where the communique declares that King Nicholas had received advice to desist from his personal ambitions and not to commit the Montenegrins to useless sacrifice.

Commenting on this passage, the Montenegrin communique declares that his majesty the King was unwilling to see in those words an attempt to impute the people against their sovereign. That, it continues, would be contrary to all moral laws, and we, therefore, ascribe this passage to total ignorance on the part of the Russian foreign office. In Montenegro the will of the people is identical with the will of the ruler and the latter has for his sole aim the honor and prosperity of his country.

As regards the assertion that King Nicholas desired to drag Russia into a European war, the communique affirms that on the contrary his majesty had begged Russia not to declare war solely in order to assist Montenegro. Montenegro, it adds in conclusion, will never sacrifice her precious sons save where necessary for the honor and safety of the country, her national existence and her glorious past.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP IS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—French engineers do not seem to have been unduly impressed by their inspection of the Zeppelin airship 24, which was recently compelled by lack of petrol to descend on French territory.

It is pointed out that, as the result of the great weight of the frame, the lifting force of the airship is only 5000 kilograms, or five tons. This is very small for an airship of 20,000 cubic meters capacity. An examination of the anemometers showed that the airship had only been able to attain a maximum speed of 73 kilometers, or 45½ miles per hour, instead of the 80 kilometers, or 50 miles an hour, with which she has been credited.

The rigid union of car and balloon is regarded as distinctly unsafe. A good deal has still to be done by the Zeppelin firm in the way of lightening the envelope in order to reduce resistance and increase speed. It is also considered that the inability to control to any extent the volume of the outer envelope constitutes an element of danger in the wind is at all strong. The view of engineers is that the Zeppelin type of airship has advanced very little during the last few years except in minor details.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY DINNER PLANNED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—The dinner given every twenty-third day of April, St. George's day, will take place this year in the grand hall of the Hotel Cecil, under the presidency of Lord Willoughby de Broke. It is only about 20 years ago, since the formation of the Royal Society of St. George, that the popularity of the patron of England was revived.

The object of the society was to awaken the spirit of patriotism throughout the country. The name of St. George first occurs in connection with English history in the reign of Richard Coeur de Lion, that monarch being supposed to have entered upon his first crusade under the aegis of the saint. It was only in the reign of Edward III. that St. George became the patron of the kingdom. There is a tradition that April 23 was the date of the birth of Shakespeare.

Verification of Pass Books

BY SAVINGS BANKS

"During one or more of the first ten months of the year nineteen hundred and ten and of each third year thereafter, such corporations (Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings) shall call in the books of deposit of their depositors for verification, under rules to be prescribed by their respective boards of investment, duly approved by the Commissioners." (Section 43, Chap. 590, Acts of 1908.)

If you deposit in any of the banks named below you are requested to bring or send in your deposit book for verification. All of these banks verify in May. Those that verify in June, also, are so designated.

As a matter of self-interest you should be prompt to comply with this notice.

| | |
|--|--|
| Belmont Savings Bank | Natick Five Cents Savings Bank |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | (May and to June 15) |
| Boston Five Cents Savings Bank | Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank |
| (May and June) | |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Newton Savings Bank |
| Brookline Savings Bank (May and June) | North End Savings Bank |
| East Bridgewater Savings Bank | Provident Institution for Savings (May and June) |
| Essex Savings Bank, Lawrence | Salem Savings Bank (May and June) |
| Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Framingham | Salem Five Cents Savings Bank |
| Home Savings Bank | Union Institution for Savings (May and June) |
| Lawrence Savings Bank | Warren Five Cents Savings Bank, Peabody (May and June) |
| | Whitman Savings Bank |

Franklin Nut Bread
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour is a splendid substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

BROOKLINE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL LEAVING WITH RELUCTANCE

George P. Hitchcock, Chief of Town's Highest Grades, Who Goes to Pratt Institute at End of Term in June, Pays Tribute to Efficiency of Present Charge

"There is no other educational offer that could even tempt me to leave Brookline," said George P. Hitchcock, principal of the Brookline high school this morning, in speaking of his resignation, announced yesterday afternoon, and his acceptance of the office of vice-chancellor at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is very difficult for me to leave Brookline, the people have been very kind to me and I do not hesitate to say that I consider this high school the best secondary school which I know of. It is complete in every respect.

Pratt Institute is entirely different from this school. I know Pratt also and I am interested in the vocational work which it is doing. It is the oldest industrial school in the country and has served as a model for all other such schools, such as Simmons College and Wentworth Institute. In fact the latter might almost be called a branch of Pratt, for Mr. Whiston, the principal, was at the head of the scientific department of Pratt Institute for a long time.

"Although the Brookline high school has a splendid art course and a good manual training course the aims of these two are absolutely different from Pratt, and there is nothing here in any way like Pratt."

Mr. Hitchcock has been in Brookline

for nine years, coming from Pratt Institute, where he was a director. Many of the directors who were then at Pratt are still there, so that Mr. Hitchcock will return to a circle of friends.

Mr. Hitchcock is interested in many activities of an educational and social nature about Boston.

Mr. Hitchcock is a native of Fitchburg and was graduated from Amherst College, and began his teaching as assistant master in the high school of Andover, Conn. He became principal there, going to Fitchburg high school. In 1903 he went to Pratt Institute, where he remained until 1905, when he succeeded Daniel F. Sanford in the Brookline high school.

His resignation takes place in June at the close of the school year. At Pratt he will act as assistant to F. B. Pratt, the secretary of the institute. His work will be wholly administrative.

Mr. Hitchcock has not yet heard from the school board in regard to his resignation which was submitted to Supt. George I. Aldrich two weeks ago, as it will not be laid before the entire board until its next meeting the second week of May. This morning he expressed the doubt as to whether all members of the school board yet knew of his intended change.



For Friday and Saturday

350 Trimmed Hats

Worth from \$25 to \$38 15.00

Sample shapes and imported trimmings, purchased last week from one of the Fifth Avenue importers of high-class millinery trimmings. Fine hems, Italian straws, tagals, milan and hair braids—the shapes alone are often sold for the price which we are asking for these hats. Trimmings include real numidi and ospreys, French flowers, smart ribbon bows and a quantity of novelty ostrich—also French plumes and superb uncured ostrich.

All trimmed in our own work rooms.

Tremont Street Near West **Chandler & Co.** Tremont Street Near West

MRS. COPP TALKS ON CHILDREN AS MUSIC WRITERS

Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp gave a talk on her system of teaching music before the Parents and Mothers Club at Perkins hall, Boylston street, on Wednesday evening. She shows stereoscopic views of the materials she has invented for teaching notation, time values and the use of the keyboard. She said that children should be taught to think music before they learn to read. This is the normal order, just as it is in learning the English language. The study of harmony in its simplest elements, ear training even positive pitch transposition, modulation and simple composition go along with the earliest lessons. To show what results follow when children are taught music from the same simple basis of their natural pleasure in doing things, of which good pedagogy in every other direction avails itself, Mrs. Copp played a few of the children's compositions. They might be fairly in many ways, she said, as a child's grammar and sentence structure are, but they showed the child's musical powers at work naturally and spontaneously. They were happy in self-expression, not tied to the more copying of other people's ideas from a printed page to the keyboard. Mrs. Copp says "Education is emancipation, and 'Work with the children, not against them.'"

RESTORATION OF OLD SUNDAY MAIL SERVICE IS ASKED

WASHINGTON—Protest against Sunday closing of the postoffice to the transient population of the United States, was received by the postoffice department Wednesday in the form of a voluminous petition weighing more than 21 pounds. Signatures of tens of thousands of people, including those of the governors of Michigan, Wyoming, Colorado, Minnesota, Maine, Iowa, Delaware and New Hampshire were affixed. It was urged by the petitioners, "in behalf of the transient population of the United States, commercial travelers, those engaged in theatrical pursuits and others whose business interests make it compulsory for them to travel, that special provision be made by the postoffice department for the delivery of mail on Sunday," and "that an order be issued to all postmasters to continue the delivery of all mail on Sunday both to hotels and theaters."

PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER NEW RULE

INDIANAPOLIS—The public service corporations of Indiana today passed under the supervision of a new commission of five members which succeeded the smaller railroad commission. The law passed by the Legislature gives the new commission strong powers to make rates, provides for municipal ownership of public utilities, and calls for physical valuation of the properties.

MEMORIAL FOR TITANIC OPENS

NEW YORK—The new building of the Seamen's Church Institute, on which stands the Titanic memorial lighthouse, was opened today to the sailors of the seven seas. The late J. P. Morgan contributed \$100,000 toward the building. John D. Rockefeller \$50,000, Henry C. Frick \$25,000, and Andrew Carnegie, James Sullivan, Arthur Curtiss-James, Mrs. E. N. Harriman, W. K. Vanderbilt, A. G. Vanderbilt and Edmund Baylies \$10,000 each.

MAINE WOMAN SEEKS DAMAGE WASHINGTON—Senator Johnson of Maine today introduced a bill asking that \$100,000 be paid by the government to Mrs. Elie M. Brown of Cape Cottage, Me., as compensation for damage done to her home property by the firing of heavy guns at Ft. Williams, Me.

COST OF LIVING REACHES HIGHEST POINT LATE IN 1912

WASHINGTON—According to the bureau of statistics, which has just issued a report on retail prices from 1890 to 1912, the cost of living was higher in the latter part of 1912 than at any other time in the past 23 years. The lowest cost was reached in each of the geographical divisions and in the United States as a whole in 1896. From that date to 1912 the total increase in the cost of living per year for the workingman's family, by geographical divisions, was: North Atlantic, \$166; South Atlantic, \$152; North central, \$187; South central, \$186; and Western, \$152. The approximate cost of a year's food supply for an average workingman's family, at average prices of each year by geographical divisions, for 1890, 1896 (the low year) and 1912 was:

| Divisions | 1890 | 1896 | 1912 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| North Atlantic | \$319 | \$306 | \$366 |
| South Atlantic | 274 | 265 | 317 |
| North Central | 290 | 278 | 363 |
| South Central | 269 | 255 | 341 |
| Western | 269 | 277 | 320 |

COLLEGE MEMORIAL TO GENERAL BOOTH

NEW YORK—To erect to the memory of Gen. William Booth, founder and late head of the Salvation Army, a memorial at least 600 solicitors will start out soon to collect funds for a training college building to cost about \$400,000. The first meeting of the advisory committee of 100 recently appointed was held Wednesday afternoon at the McAlpin Hotel and was presided over by Seth Low.

Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the army in America, made an address in which she said that there could be no more fitting memorial to her father than that proposed.

PHILADELPHIA CITY BOND SALE

PHILADELPHIA—President Nicholson of Land Title & Trust Co. was the first subscriber to the \$7,000,000 city loan this morning, taking \$100,000. Special sinking fund established by city and Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. in 1907 took \$50,000. There were about 12 investors present when the loan was placed on sale.

SOCIETIES HOLD JOINT MEETING

GARDINER, Me. An adjourned meeting of the Philanthropic union and the Gardiner Improvement Society was held Tuesday night at the high school building. A fair attendance was present from each society. Dr. C. J. Bragdon presided. Arbor day was the one selected for "Clean Up" day.

COURT LIMITS SIZE OF TRUNKS

CHICAGO—Forty-five inches is the longest trunk that may be carried as baggage on railroads in the United States after June 1. Also the new rules drawn on the trunk with bulging side or bottom designed so that it must stand in a certain position, so the gown and hats inside will travel right side up.

PROHIBITION PLAN FAILS

DETROIT, Mich. The proposition to submit state-wide prohibition to the people on general election day, Nov. 19, 1914, was defeated in the Legislature at Lansing by a vote of 51 to 41. Sixty-seven votes were necessary to have the proposition submitted.

MR. KIRBY RESIGNS PLACE

NEW YORK—John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., announced his retirement from the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers after four years of service, in a letter sent on Wednesday to members, asking that his name be not presented at the coming convention of the association at Detroit, May 14-17.

VINCENT ASTOR ON SCHOOL WORK

NEW YORK—Vincent Astor, who is one of the directors of the Public Schools Athletic League and a member of its special committee, is working for the success of the big exhibition of public school athletes arranged to take place in Central park on June 2. Wednesday he took a trip to two big East Side public schools and got a fair working knowledge of just what the league is performing.

With young Astor went Gustave C. Kirby, president of the A. A. U., and Gen. George W. Wingate, president of the P. S. A. L. and a member of the board of education. The three were escorted by Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of the league.

MR. HORMEL MAY BE SUCCESSOR

Herman Hormel, chairman of the Republican city committee, is among those mentioned as a successor to Charles S. Groves of Hingham, who has resigned as executive secretary of the Republican state committee. Mr. Groves plans to enter business in Alberta, Canada. His resignation is to take effect June 1. Others being mentioned to fill the vacancy are Alexander Holmes of Kingston, recently a member of the lower branch of the Legislature; former state Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth; and Senator Charles F. Blanchard of Somerville.

SUNDAY LICENSES MEET OPPOSITION

NEEDHAM, Mass. A public hearing was given by the selectmen in the library room Wednesday night on the application for victuallers licenses for the sale of fruits, candy, etc., on Sunday, and vigorous opposition was offered to their being granted.

Representatives from all the churches voiced their opposition, and after a two-hour session the subject was taken under advisement.

LOUIS K. HARLOW PASSES AWAY

Louis K. Harlow of Dedham, a New England artist, passed away at the home of his son, Arthur B. Harlow of Waban.

COTTON MEN TO PROTEST TARIFF

NEW ORLEANS, La. That the cotton schedule of the Democratic tariff revision bill will result in large financial losses to cotton planters and cotton manufacturers, was predicted by representatives of these interests Wednesday at a special hearing being conducted here by a committee representing the National Farmers Union.

The committee telegraphed senators from the southern states to refrain from pledging their support to the Underwood bill until the testimony which it is getting can be presented to the Senate. The committee is composed of officers of the Farmers Union of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Hearings will continue for several days.

WAKEFIELD WATCH TOWER IS BEGUN

WAKEFIELD, Mass. Employees of the state forestry department will begin today the erection of a 40-foot watch tower on the Hart's hill metropolitan park reservation. It will be of steel and will be capped by a platform 10 feet square, from which a watchman will keep a lookout for forest fires within a 15-mile radius. He will be equipped with powerful glasses, charts and telephone. This tower will differ from others in this state, as it will have a stairway for the use of the public for observation purposes. At night the tower will be illuminated by a circle of colored lights around the edge of the platform.

TESTS FOR \$3000 JOB ANNOUNCED

For the position of logging engineer in the government's forest service, the United States civil service commission announces a competitive examination applications for which must be filed in its office by May 19, 1913. The salary is \$2,400-\$3,000.

MASONS DEDICATE TEMPLE

LONDON, Ont.—The new Masonic temple here was dedicated recently by Most Worshipful Brother Aubrey White, Toronto, grand master of the grand lodge of Canada. He was assisted by many grand lodge officers and the prominent Masons of London and district.

Tremont Street Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West

For Friday and Saturday Women's Tailor-Made Suits 25.00 and 35.00

All made to order from materials used in suits regularly selling at FROM FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS MORE—We have been quick to take advantage of the first break in prices of materials and by co-operating with the manufacturers a magnificent showing of New Suits at these two prices will be made for Friday and Saturday—Four special models are featured.



The four models illustrated are in this sale at 25.00 and 35.00.

Serges, plain colors and checks—Bedford cords—whipcords and wool poplins.

No. 1 is of fine Bedford cord, fancy cutaway coat, high waist line, silk serge collar, silk serge inlaid revers, braid ornaments. The skirt is plain and straight. Colors, navy, copenhagen and black. Specially priced 25.00.

No. 3. Smart tailored Suit of Serge in plain blue and black, also hair line stripe effects. Coat one-button cutaway style with smart, plain outline. Skirt side draped model with straight front. Specially priced 25.00.

25.00 and 35.00

No. 2 is of French Serge. Coat high waist line in two-button cutaway effect, piped with satin. Skirt has straight front with gathered draped back. Navy, copenhagen, brown and black and white checks. Specially priced 35.00.

No. 4. Whipcord Suit in tan, navy and checks. Coat semi-blouse style, gathered high waist line, satin collar with worsted embroidery. Skirt, draped back, fitted hip, tucked in back at waist line. Specially priced 35.00.

For Friday and Saturday Misses' and Young Ladies' Suits 18.50 and 25.00

As in Women's Suits, the same conditions existed among the manufacturers of Misses' Suits—and in addition we have purchased at great reductions several cancelled orders which were intended for some very high class houses in the middle west.

Misses' 25.00 Suits 18.50

Eponge, serge and checked materials, in tan, navy, brown, copenhagen, Nell rose and black and white checks. Coats in Balkan, Russian blouse and plain tailored styles—faile or moire silk revers—sashes or belts and hand-made ornaments. Draped skirts. One of five styles illustrated on the right.

Misses' 35.00 Suits 25.00

Russian Blouse effects, with kimono sleeves and cutaway fronts. Beautifully side draped skirts. Included are also Balkan blouses and plain tailored styles. Men's wear serge, imported eponge in navy, tan, copenhagen, black, taupe, white, and black and white checks.

Junior Misses' 25.00 Suits 15.00

Three-piece Suits—there are only fifteen in the lot, and owing to broken sizes they will all be closed out at less than cost. Beautifully tailored dress, with V neck and short sleeves; gored skirt, straight line coat. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

White Dresses, Gowns, Suits and Coats for Graduation, Commencement and Class Day.



25.00



18.50

FREEMAN OUT ON \$150,000 BAIL

NEW YORK—Application for release under \$150,000 bail of Albert W. Freeman, who was convicted on March 14, here Wednesday,

with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton of using the mails to defraud investors in mining stock, was granted by the United States court of appeals.

D. A. R. FOUNDERS MEET MONDAY The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution Founders Society will meet at the Copley Square hotel Monday.

No Great Speeches in Tariff Debate

Resume of General Discussion in House Shows Little Display of Forensic Ability on Part of Any of the Leaders

CASE PREDETERMINED

WASHINGTON. A summing up of the general debate in the House on the tariff bill discloses some rather interesting things, chief of which is the fact that, notwithstanding the historic character of the occasion, the Underwood bill presumably outlining general principles in tariff making that are new and almost untried in the United States, the debate itself did not rise to the high levels of the general debate on any one of the half dozen tariff bills of the past generation.

The policy of the Underwood bill, it is frankly admitted, points to a radical departure from the rules which have controlled tariff making for 50 years, which being the case, it was the general expectation of public men that the debate on it would call out the very best forensic ability of the leaders of the three political parties of the present time. But such has not been the case.

Instead of great speeches, there has been a world of talk of an indifferent sort, most of it disappointing and unsatisfactory. The speeches have not been either able or convincing, for the most part, and have contributed but little to the enlightenment of the country, which has been waiting with more or less anxiety to find out what was to be the policy and course of events.

The reason for this very unusual state of affairs is to be found in the binding effect of the Democratic House caucus, which has done the real legislating so far as the bill is concerned in that body. The only place thus far where there has been real debate, and a real opportunity for an effective presentation of facts and arguments, has been in the secret Democratic caucuses.

The action of the caucus bound its participants to vote for all the provisions of the bill, unless expressly excused on some personal grounds. As a result of the binding effect of the caucus, the members of the House, belonging to all political parties, have felt that in their speeches they were shooting vainly into the air and could hit nothing, and so there has been comparatively little of the arduous labor necessary to the preparation of the long and able speeches which a number of House members, representing all three of the parties, are qualified to make. This was characteristic of the general debate from start to finish, with just enough of exception to prove the rule.

The opening and closing speeches of Chairman Oscar W. Underwood of the ways and means committee, were fair representations from his point of view, but they were by no means convincing, because it was recognized by every member of the House that in numerous respects they did not represent his personal views. If, for instance, it is well known in Congress that Mr. Underwood did not favor free sugar or free wool, and believed that the duties in some of the other schedules were too low to be of benefit to the country as a whole.

The speech of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania was the ablest and the most forceful of the entire debate from the Democratic viewpoint—fair, broad, apparently sincere, and representing the views of eastern Democrats in a forceful way.

It has been a matter of wide comment that such leading Democratic speakers as W. W. Kittling of North Carolina, who has closed the general tariff debates in Congress for at least two revisions, and Judge Dorsey W. Shackelford of Missouri, both of whom, as ranking members of the ways and means committee immediately after Mr. Underwood, will serve with him as members of the House portion of the tariff conference committee, took no part whatever in the general tariff debate.

For the most part, the Democratic oratory was devoted to an attack upon the alleged abuses of protection, and to setting forth the weaknesses and follies of divided Republican party.

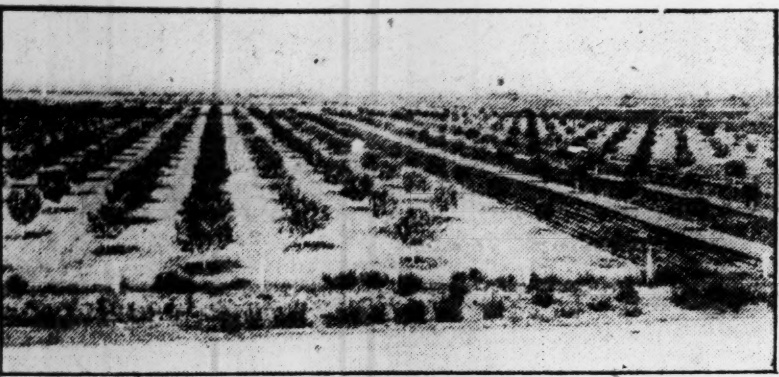
The Republicans, in the general debate, made no better appearance than the Democrats. The leading Republican speech made, of course, by Representative Henry E. Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee when the Republicans controlled the House, but it was not in any sense equal to the best efforts of that veteran leader of the forces of protection in the House. He devoted more attention to explaining some of the unfortunate occurrences of the past, and to ridiculing certain of the Democratic pretensions, than to outlining the broad policy of his party in tariff matters.

The speeches of the high protectionists of the House, like Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, and J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, were strong from their own peculiar point of view. They freely predicted disaster to the industries of the country would follow the enactment of the Underwood bill, and as freely asserted that the only safe road to assured and permanent prosperity lay through high protection.

Other Republicans who spoke to the Underwood bill devoted themselves quite exclusively to the industries for home consumption instead of discussing the general situation of the country as, in their judgment, it would be affected by the Underwood bill.

The Progressive party, in the general tariff debate, failed to measure up to its opportunities or promises. Although that party in the house is small in numbers, not numbering to exceed 20 men, yet it presented four distinct points of view, as indicated by the speeches of

APPLE ORCHARD IN PROSSER, WASH



(Photo by Lawrence)

PROSSER, Wash.—Located in Benton county in the Yakima valley, famous for its luscious fruits of many kinds, and which can be found duly labeled in the large markets of the United States and Europe, Valley might be named the Orchard Park of the Northwest, with Prosser, which bears the name of "the Apple City," as its central point. Beautifully picturesque is this valley, with Yakima river a winding silvery way on its eastward journey to the Columbia. The setting sun gives a gorgeous background against which tower the whitecapped peaks of Mt. Adams and Mt. Tacoma; near by on the north the Rattle Snake hills and on the south the Horse Heaven hills, famous for their extensive wheat fields.

its members. Its leader, Representative Victor M. McKelvey of Kansas, with a few others, denounced the attitude of both the old political parties, indicated on the whole that the Underwood bill was so bad they could not support it, and set forth their principles of preparing tariff bills after investigation and report by a competent tariff commission.

During the course of the debate, however, the Progressive members were compelled to submit that they were only following the line of the Republican tariff commission bill, which passed the Senate and the House two years ago, and was only defeated at the last minute by a Democratic filibuster. The Progressive speakers did not indicate that they could improve in any essential effect on that bill of two years ago.

Other speeches of the Progressive, like M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, who defeated John Dalzell of the Pittsburgh district for re-election, and W. M. Chandler of New York, who now seem to be the favorite orator on the Progressive side of the House, did not indicate what action might be expected of them, so far as voting for or against the Underwood bill is concerned. They attacked everything in the two old parties, but did not offer anything new in the line of tariff making.

Still other Progressives, like Ira C. Copley of Illinois, stated that the good and the bad in the Underwood bill were so evenly divided that they did not see their way clear to vote at all on that measure.

Four or five other Progressives, following the lead of J. W. Bryan of Washington, said they believed the principles of downward revision and the income tax were sufficiently strong to require them to vote for the bill, in spite of what they said were its defects otherwise.

Much of the attention of Republicans and Progressives in the House debate was devoted to calling attention to how some of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee had seemed able to insure the protection of certain interests in their own localities, so far as the bill is concerned.

For example, it was pointed out that Representative W. S. Hammond of Minnesota had succeeded in retaining a duty on wheat, but had failed to retain a duty on flour; that Representative John N. Garner of Texas had secured a duty on cattle, but had failed to secure a duty on meats; and that Representative Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts had injected a section into the bill against placing a duty on articles used for the equipment and outfitting of coastwise vessels. These articles were placed on the free list in the Panama Canal act, much against the protest of numerous New England manufacturers.

COTTON YARN MILLS PROTEST TARIFF PLANS

WASHINGTON.—Announcement that the New England Cotton Yarn Company of New Bedford would close down if the present provisions of the tariff bill are passed is contained in a telegram received Wednesday by Representative Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester from Frank B. Smith, treasurer of the company. It says:

"A careful examination of the provision of the Underwood bill has been made by the entire management of the New England Cotton Yarn Company. Without further protection than that afforded by the present bill it will be simply impossible for us to run our spindles and employ our help, numbering about 6000 persons."

Mr. Winslow has turned the telegram over to Congressman Gardner, who will read it into the record when the cotton schedule comes up for discussion.

VERMONT TESTS SAVINGS TAX LAW

WASHINGTON.—Four Vermont attorneys have been here for some days appearing before the supreme court, Maxwell Everts of Windsor, N. G. Webber of Rutland, Clark C. Fitz of Brattleboro and Hale K. Darling of Chelsea. They are interested in the tax case of the Clement National bank of Rutland vs. the State of Vermont to determine the constitutionality of the Vermont law taxing savings deposits in national banks. Mr. Everts and Mr. Webber argued the bank's case while Mr. Fitz and Mr. Darling appeared for the state.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MT. KISCO (N. Y.) NEWS.—It does not make much difference as far as this world goes whether the news continued its publication or not. But we wish to sound the slogan for a clear

local paper. Will not some of our exchanges join us in the cry? . . . Senator Works on the floor of the United States Senate . . . made a most powerful plea for clean journalism and while he stated that he does not expect to bring this about by legislative action, he does hope that the publishers themselves will band together to bring it about. . . . Ambassador Choate at a meeting in the Metropolis, called in honor of a valiant and unpurchasable district attorney, took occasion to speak in favor of clean journalism. The Christian Science Monitor . . . has built up a phenomenal circulation on the cornerstone of clean journalism.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—It is a cold day when a new society is not formed to uplift the drama. The latest is the Drama Society of New York which will have a committee report regularly as to what plays are considered valuable from an artistic standpoint. The public will be allowed to sit back and read these bulletins handed down by the wise and great. So long as there are people without a sense of humor, so long will there be superior people who imagine themselves divinely chosen to lead the rest of us. We have seen the idea in politics, and now it is having its day in art. But it is not likely to get very far. The public will go its own way, regardless of the edict of the elect. Walter Pritchard Eaton has been vainly trying to tell us that the American stage is cursed by bad manners, and yet we keep right on going to theaters. We are an unregenerate lot, we Americans. We have the very bad and very plebeian habit of liking what we like, and of enjoying enjoyable things even when the critics demur and tell us that our taste is execrable. Art is all right for critics, but the average human being is fairly well satisfied when he can get heart, sense, and wholesomeness in his entertainment.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—James B. Forgan, the Chicago banker, believes the great weakness of the American banking system is the large number of small independent banks. In contrast to this system is the Canadian plan of great central banks with branches in the principal towns of the Dominion. There are disadvantages about the Canadian plan as well as advantages. It is not likely, for example, to bring about the perfect sympathy between the bank and its local patrons that characterizes the ordinary country bank on this side of the boundary. The Canadian Parliament which is considering certain changes that will graft features of the American system on to the Canadian, paid Mr. Forgan the compliment of summoning him for advice. This he was well competent to give because of his familiarity with banking conditions in both countries. Of chief interest to us in what he said at Ottawa was this comment on the weakness of the American system:

"Such a wide distribution of the gold reserves of the country as is caused by more than 25,000 individual banks, all undertaking to control and carry their own shares of it, is unscientific, wasteful, dangerous and impractical. The result is that the gold supply which, if mobilized and controlled at the financial centers, would be ample for the protection of all the banks, when distributed into more than 25,000 small piles, under as many separate ownerships, is insufficient for the individual protection of any. Not a bank in the lot can control enough gold to protect itself against that which they all fear—a run by their depositors—so they all suspend cash payments or seriously restrict them, and panic ensues."

The Aldrich commission proposed to combine these banks into reserve associations, so as to cure the weakness which Mr. Forgan so clearly points out.

R. R. WAGE REPLY EXPECTED
NEW YORK.—Reply from the eastern railroads to the demands of conductors and trainmen for higher wages is expected by the men today.

FROEBEL TOPIC IN KINDERGARTEN UNION SESSION

Meetings of Experts in Pedagogy Resume at National Capital—Speakers of Rival Camps Advocate Means and Methods

NOMINATIONS MADE

WASHINGTON.—Addresses will be made today by Miss Mary C. Shute of Boston on the Froebel system of teaching, by Miss Caroline D. Aborn of Boston and Miss Luella Palmer of New York, at the session of the Kindergarten Union.

Dr. Thomas M. Balliet, dean of the pedagogical department of the University of New York, discussed on Wednesday the problem of moral education. Included in the first day's program was the annual game festival of the kindergarten children of the District of Columbia. Every year some 1500 children gather on the mall that stretches from the Capitol to the Potomac, and enact the simple allegorical play-games of the kindergarten schools. Music is furnished by the United States Marine band.

There was a reception for the delegates at the White House on Wednesday afternoon, and a number of speakers were heard in the Memorial Continental hall in the evening.

Of the more than 4,000,000 children of kindergarten age in the United States only 306,000 attend such institutions, according to the report of the committee on investigation. The report showed there were now 8886 kindergartens in the country in 1118 cities.

The committee on nominations nominated Mrs. Mary B. Page of Chicago for president, Miss Stella Wood of Minneapolis for first vice-president, Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard of Boston for second vice-president, Miss Catherine R. Watkins of the District of Columbia for corresponding secretary and treasurer and Miss Myra Winchester of New York for recording secretary.

Included in the convention speakers are Miss Susan E. Blow, former superintendent of the St. Louis schools; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the federal children's bureau.

SUPT. MAXWELL SCORES REPORTS OF PROF. HANUS

New York School Inquiry Declared Faulty by Educator—Investigator Defends Results

NEW YORK.—Before 400 men and women at the Aldine Club dinner Wednesday night, in honor of Prof. Paul H. Hanus, who managed the recent inquiry into the New York public school system, William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, arraigned many features of the Hanus reports. Professor Hanus later defended his report.

The dinner was given by the City Club, the general education board, the Pratt Institute, the Public Education Association, Dr. Felix Adler, John M. Glenn, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve and Dean James E. Russell.

Dr. Maxwell had on previous occasions criticized the Hanus reports. One of the principal censures of Dr. Maxwell was that the Hanus reports contained much that had never been tried, and that they judged the New York schools by standards which had never been applied elsewhere. This gave Dr. Hanus the opportunity when he said: "Educators have now ceased entirely to rely on opinion. They know now that the only way to settle a problem of education is by systematic experimentation."

Dr. Maxwell began by censuring the board of estimate for failing to appropriate the funds the schools needed. John Purroy Mitchell, the head of that board, who preceded Dr. Maxwell, fared nearly as badly at his hands as did Professor Hanus, who came after.

Dr. Maxwell criticizes the Hanus reports also because they contained no word of praise for the great advance made in New York high schools and secondary schools, and because they contained no word of allowance for the tremendous difficulties caused by the increasing population, by the fact that 1500 inexperienced teachers have to be employed every year.

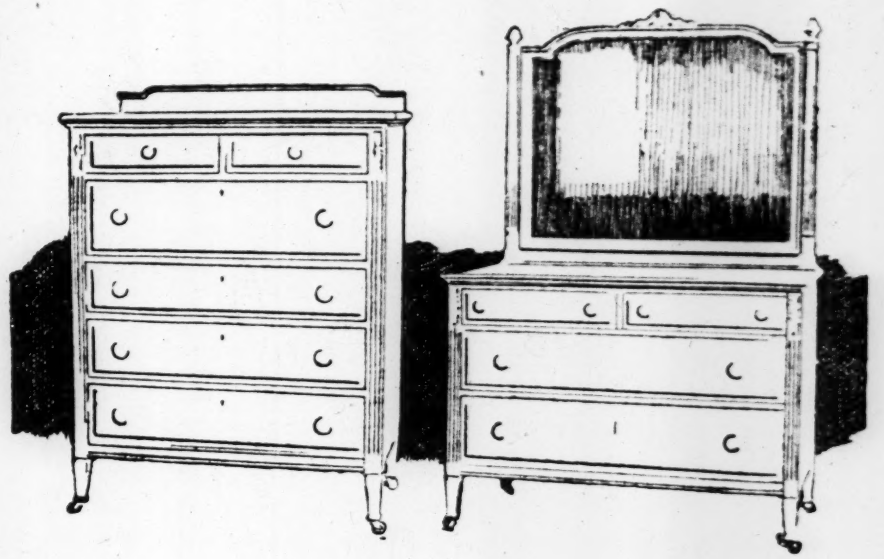
Dr. Hanus said: "We have not been oblivious to the great merits of the New York school system. I think, if the reports were here, I could show Dr. Maxwell many places where commendation is given. But it was our duty, not to give commendation of merits, but with the help of the school system to reveal defects. It was in that spirit that the reports were made. They would not have been much good if they did not aim to uncover defects."

RECRUITS SOUGHT FOR TEACHING AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON.—Pointing out advantages of salary and prospects of promotion, the United States bureau of education on Tuesday issued appeal for agricultural teachers in high schools.

The average salary of agricultural teachers is shown to be \$1200, while that of other men teaching in high schools is \$700.

Agricultural teachers, according to the bureau, not only receive higher pay than others, but they are more likely to be advanced to principalships.



AN EXQUISITE BED-ROOM SET

It would be hard to find any bedroom furniture more completely restful than the soft monotone of the shaded gray enamel set shown above.

The chaste elegance of the design, the delicate ornamentation and the quiet color tone combine to produce this effect. It illustrates to perfection the wonderful fitness of enamel furniture to the summer bed-room.

We have an immense assortment of Enamel Furniture, either white or with a delicate ivory or gray tint. The range of prices is wide.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

Rugs and Draperies

MANILA BAY SOCIETY TO MEET

WASHINGTON.—At the annual reunion and dinner of the Society of Manila Bay, to be held here tonight, Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet 15 years ago will be celebrated. Twenty-two of the survivors of the contest, including Rear Admiral Asa Walker, who commanded the cruiser Concord and the only survivor of the six officers who commanded vessels of Dewey's fleet, are expected to do honor to Admiral George Dewey, president of the society.

2,185,000,000 EGGS COLLECTED

WASHINGTON.—The increasing value of the work of the United States bureau of fisheries is shown in report that in the first eight months of the present fiscal year the number of eggs collected for planting exceeds by \$34,000,000 the number gathered in the same period last year. The number so far this year reaches the gigantic total of 2,185,000,000 against 1,351,000,000 in 1912.

AUTOS MAY ENTER YOSEMITE PARK

WASHINGTON.—By the rescinding of an order by Secretary Lane of the interior department automobiles may enter Yosemite national park. An entrance fee to be charged automobilists will be added to the fund for maintenance of the park roads.

SEVEN STONES LACKING IN SHAFT

WASHINGTON.—The one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was observed by the Washington National Monument Society. Seven states—Idaho, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado have not placed stones in the Washington monument, but the Governors of most have promised their states will act soon.

Thayer McNeil Colonial Pumps

THE feature which gives character and distinction to this style of footwear is the CUT STEEL BUCKLE. With our assistance it is a simple matter to make a satisfactory selection. Every buckle that we show is marked by a beauty, richness and individuality which makes it irresistibly attractive.



OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT furnishes quick and accurate service to all unable to visit our store. The spring catalogue sent on request.

Thayer McNeil Company
47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

Prep School and College Suits for Young Men

Macullar Parker Company are pioneers in the developing of Prep School and College Clothing for Young Men.

Their designers study the ideas of the Young Men themselves and create and originate styles that are a Distinct Departure from the Commonplace.

Fabrics, Cut, Construction, Fitting, all have most minute inspection.

The service in this department is a comprehensive one, that Parents and Young Men will enjoy.

Young Men's Suits . . . \$25, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$35
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits . . . \$10, \$12, \$15

Boys' and Young Men's Depts. Elevator to Second Floor

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 WASHINGTON STREET

Information Regarding SUMMER CAMPS

For Boys—Girls—or Adults

QUESTIONS now in your mind as to the best summer camp, the Monitor's Information Bureau will gladly help you decide. Close contact and our knowledge of their advantages and locations puts us in a position to be of great service to you. A postcard inquiry giving location and requirements desired will bring you the information.

Camp Advertising Is Published on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

Address: Adv. Dept. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHIFFON TRIMMED WITH LACE

Frock simple, girlish and smart

THIS frock is simple and girlish, it is smart, and it can be made from one of a dozen materials to be in the height of style.

In the illustration, chiffon is trimmed with lace, but there are so many charming fabrics being displayed now that one hardly knows what to choose. The cotton voiles and marquisettes are beautiful and could be made just after this manner. Crepe de chine is in style and many of the cotton crepes are lovely.

The straight band set on the skirt at about knee depth is attractive, but so also are tulle effects, and trimming can be applied as indicated in the back view to give a somewhat different result.

If day time needs are to be considered, a yoke and under-sleeves can be added, in whichever way the skirt is trimmed, however, and whether the dress is made with high or low neck, it is a charmingly attractive one that can be relied upon to give perfect satisfaction.

The skirt is cut in two pieces only so that there are only two seams and the blouse is a simple one with set in sleeves. There is a blouse lining that can be used or not as occasion requires.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 yards 26 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for the berth, 2 yards of wider banding, 1 yard of narrow banding to trim as shown in the front view; 7 1/2 yards of banding, 3/4 yard of lace and 3/4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide to make as shown in the back view.

The pattern of the dress (7558) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton



WHY THE PONGEE SILK IS ROUGH

Due to knots made in broken threads

PONGEE silk is made from the silk worm just the same as other silk. It is made, except that the worms are fed on bamboo leaves, instead of the mulberry. The cocoons are handled in the same way as the others. When the cocoons are ready for use they are dipped into boiling water, to destroy the worms, then from three to eight are used to make a thread, according to the size of thread required. For a light thread, such as would be used to make a light dress, three cocoons are taken, and the ends found, which are attached to a spool, revolving on a spindle, that makes one thread of the three. After this the warp is put on a loom and filled in with a shuttle, just as any silk is woven, with the exception that pongee silk must be saturated with a thin rice starch while the process of weaving is going on, as the silk is so kinky that it will not stand weaving dry. Thin rice starch is applied until the silk being woven is constantly dripping. After it is woven it is dried and the greater portion of the starch beaten and shaken out of it. Pongee is usually dusty when first bought and remains so until by wear and use the starch is all removed.

The most of the silk is made by families at spare times when they cannot work at anything else, and is sold by weight. Therefore the weaver does not want all the starch shaken out and will leave in all that he can, to make it weigh as much as possible. One man who gets out all the starch uses a process called "chemically de-starching," which means that it takes out every trace of the starch and leaves nothing but the clear silk, but very little of this finds its way into the United States, as most all of his output is bought by

tourists traveling in that section of China.

It is an erroneous idea that pongee silk must be full of knots and rough to the touch; these merely indicate poor workmanship. If woven by skilled workmen, having been prepared properly before, it should be as smooth as other silk, and have a bright luster, with very few knots. What makes the knots is when the filling or warp breaks and must be tied together, and of course this leaves a little rough place in the silk when finished.

Pongee silk runs in the natural color from a light buff to a very dark buff, and this is caused by the time of year that the worms are fed on the leaves. In the spring when the leaves begin to come out and are young and tender a silk very light in color with a high luster is produced, and is called spring cocoon silk; while the worms that are fed on the leaves later in the season produce a darker silk with somewhat less luster and more apt to be rough.

Pongee silk is used in China for altogether different purposes than elsewhere. Very little is used for clothes there, and had it not the quality of wearing like iron not any would be worn, but as it wears so well some is worn for everyday dress, some masons and those who need the strongest kind of clothes use it on account of its wearing quality. The northern section of China, and principally Manchuria province, is the only place in the world where this silk is made, and very little is seen outside of that province in China. The proper way to select a piece of pongee when purchasing, is to select a piece with as much of a luster as possible, free from dust when struck with the hand, and the less rough spots and knots the better.

VACATION TRIP ON CANAL BOAT

Massachusetts woman and daughter enjoyed one

THE Woman's Home Companion has been offering prizes for the best letters descriptive of delightful vacations taken at little cost. Following is part of the letter that won the second prize. It was written by a woman in Massachusetts about a canal trip that she and her daughter took.

"Now, please don't laugh. We did at first, but it was the jolliest, oddest, and most restful trip we ever took—a canal trip from Troy to Buffalo, and back. A real canal trip, with horse, or was it mule, power, and no train smoke, no malarious gasoline, no hotels to look up, no rush or hurry; just green banks sliding slowly by as we sat on deck under an awning and read, sewed, talked or just did nothing. People came to the banks and talked with us, and offered fruits for sale though some would take no money, but threw over cherries or berries, or a head of lettuce, perhaps, simply because they had more than they wanted.

There was one idyllic stretch where we kept exclaiming like children, 'Oh, do see this!' and the joy of it was that you could see, in a train or automobile, you just get ready to look and you're a mile past the scene. The locks were full of interest.

"After we were thoroughly rested, we made little venturesome journeys, advised by our hostess, whom we called the 'boat lady.' We would alight when horses were changed at some convenient place, go up into town a little way, take a trolley car and ride on to

the next stopping place, buy books, magazines or candy, and get back to the sleepy old canal always in plenty of time to clamber aboard, and always so glad to return to its calmness and coziness.

"Children would run alongside and chat with us, and we would trade bits of candy for berries, strung on grass blades and for cherries.

"Five dollars a week is not exorbitant, considering that it includes traveling expenses and board."

CAR APRONS

So popular have the so-called "Pullman" aprons become that these accessories for the traveler are to be found in the shops ready made, and in a variety of materials. Time was when the woman who wished one of these cases with its many fitted pockets for her articles, had to make it or get some one to do it for her. Today the shops offer the cases—called aprons because when opened, they are fastened about the waist like an apron made of cretonne or silk. Many of them come supplied with towel and a washcloth in a separate rubber lined case. Often hot water bags of rubber fitted to cases matching in material that of the apron are to be had, says the Pittsburgh Sun.

The beauty of one of these aprons is that there is a separate pocket for every thing necessary for the toilet, and at a glance one can tell whether she has all essentials.

TRIED RECIPES

SMOTHERED ROUND STEAK

TRY OUT in a hot iron frying pan three slices of fat salt pork, three by four inches. Add one onion peeled and cut in thin slices, and cook, stirring constantly, until onion is brown. Wipe a two pound slice of round steak, put in pan, sear on one side, turn and sear on the other side. Pour over 1 1/2 cups of cold water, bring quickly to the boiling point, add one fourth teaspoonful of salt, cover closely, remove to back of range, and let simmer until meat is tender. Remove steak to hot platter and strain stock, of which there should be one cupful. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the hot stock. Bring to the boiling point, season with salt and pepper, and pour around steak. Woman's Home Companion.

BEAN POT ROAST

This is one of the ways of utilizing the cheaper cuts of meat in palatable dishes, as given in Farmers' Bulletin 391, published by the United States department of agriculture.

Two pound chuck steak, one cup carrots cut into small pieces, one cup potatoes cut into small pieces, one quarter cup sliced onion. Cover the meat with boiling water; place the cover on the bean pot and let the meat cook in a moderate oven for two hours; then add the vegetables cut in half-inch cubes, season to taste with salt; cook until the vegetables are tender, about an hour longer; then serve, pouring a sauce over the meat made from one cup of the liquid in which the meat was cooked thickened with two tablespoonfuls flour.

SCANDINAVIAN DRIED FRUIT SOUP

Allow one third part of apricots or prunes to two thirds dried apples, in proportion of a cup of the fruit to two quarts of water. Wash and soak overnight in the water. In the morning place on the stove with a cup of raisins or currants, or half and half, a sprinkling of cinnamon and a tablespoonful of tapioca or sago. Add another quart of water and simmer until fruits and tapioca or sago are tender. Add a little sugar or salt as liked.

STUFFED BASS

Any fish may be served this way. Clean the fish. Dip soda crackers into boiling water a second; then mix in one tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to suit; add as many small raw oysters as desired and stuff the fish, drawing the loose flesh over the opening together with clean twine. Lay the fish on thin slices of pork and place a few more on top. Bake from 20 to 40 minutes, according to size of fish. San Antonio Express.

POPCORN MARGHERITES

Make a syrup by using one cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of vinegar. And when it thickens pour it upon the whites of two eggs. Beat until thick, then stir in three cupfuls of fresh popcorn. Spread waters thickly with the mixture and bake until brown in a moderate oven. Good Housekeeping.

GOOD FOR THE MAY BREAKFAST

Fruit, cereals and toothsome dishes

OF the fresh fruits, strawberries and rhubarb are the most available for May breakfasts. Bananas baked, and served with cream, may sometimes be used in place of a cereal, says a writer for the Ladies World.

Follow the fruit with a well-cooked cereal, toast, or light well-baked roll or muffin, and the breakfast is complete and nourishing. For those who do not care for cereals, an egg or light meat or fish dish may be used. Or, in households where cereal for breakfast is the usual occurrence, one may give variety by omitting the cereal and serving rice, oatmeal, farina or whole wheat gems with an appropriate egg dish. Again, the fruit may be combined with the eggs, as in the case of the orange omelet, and served after the cereal. Where members of the family are active workers in the open air, a breakfast with both a cereal and a meat or egg course may not be too much.

Cereals are the one great standby, and in almost every way are the most satisfactory breakfast food. Thorough cooking is essential, however, in order to bring out the full flavor and value. Poorly-cooked pastry, underdone cereals are far from wholesome, but a well-prepared cereal, properly served with milk or cream and sugar if desired, is delicious and wholesome. There is really such an endless variety of good cereal foods now in the market that monotony cannot be excused. There are also the cooked, ready for serving cereals, which must not be forgotten. They are a great labor-saver and particularly good in spring and summer.

On sultry mornings, instead of the usual dish of steaming cereal, try serving it cold, molded, with fruit and cream. Almost any cereal may be served in this way, but perhaps rice, cracked wheat and farina are the most attractive. Cook the cereal thoroughly in the usual manner, pour it into custard cups or a plain pudding mold, and when cool place it in the refrigerator until the next morning. Turn it out on a pretty dish and garnish with the fruit.

French Toast with Berries—Cut stale bread into small, regular slices about one half inch in thickness. Beat two eggs until light, add one quarter teaspoonful of salt and one and one half cupfuls of milk. Mix, dip the slices into this mix-

SUMMER FURNITURE FOR PORCH

Chairs and tables with pockets for books

A DURABLE and satisfactory covering for verandas is the rush runner, which is sold by the yard. That three feet wide is 58 cents a yard. This rush runner is one of the most durable and substantial of all grass floor coverings. It is thick and heavy, especially indicating of the informal comfort of a well-furnished porch.

Canvas deck or steamer chairs that

are ideal for use out of doors are sold for about \$3 apiece. They are made with light, collapsible wood frames and red bordered canvas of heavy quality—at once serviceable, comfortable and easy to carry about.

A comfortable, roomy armchair of French natural willow with pocket on one side for magazines or books is sold for \$5. For a dollar more a cushion is added, and for \$7 cushion and chair, stained in any color, can be bought.

A big wicker table with deep end pockets for magazines costs \$20. This table is large enough for an outdoor living room—too large, really, for a small veranda.

There is a custom in some places, says the New York Sun, to serve tea on the lawn on an iron table, painted, with iron chairs to sit in and a big striped canopy to shade the tea drinkers. Green is the color scheme carried out—a restful color and a cool one for the lawn. The canopy is sold for \$18; the table under it, enameled in green which is waterproof, costs \$21, and the chairs, enameled like the table, cost \$4 each.

Shoulder baskets for flowers cost \$1.50 a pair. They are two baskets in which flowers can be safely stowed fastened together by a long cord, which goes about the neck and shoulders, and so leaves the hands free to clip and pick at will.

Tubs for plants for about \$1.50 are equipped with stands having rollers, so that the tub can be moved easily from place to place. In such a tub a heavy plant can be cared for without trouble—pulled out of the sun or into the sun as need be.

THINGS KEPT IN STOREROOM

EARTHENWARE jars are necessary for sugar, oatmeal, rice, tapioca, sago, barley, spices, etc., and if it is wished to keep on hand the pound cake of our grandmothers (and cakes made from old-fashioned recipes will keep for years), no place for their preservation is so good as a dry storeroom and earthen jars with tight-fitting covers for their snugger quarters.

Buying in large quantities is a good way to reduce the cost of living, says the Philadelphia Times.

Keep an account book in the storeroom and enter the date, shop and price of all your purchases.

The storeroom should be absolutely dry and furnished with shelves, nails and drawers.

A suspended net or two should also be supplied for hanging lemons, oranges, etc.

WASHING YOUR OWN BLANKETS

How to keep them from shrinking

THERE are several ways of cleaning or washing blankets. Dry cleaning will do very well for two or three times. Sooner or later, however, the question of washing will have to be faced; for dry cleaning will not properly cleanse a blanket after the second year of service. Never send blankets to a laundry; for by following a few simple directions you can do them quite easily and most successfully at home, says the Pictorial Review.

Owing to the great shrinking quality of the wool fiber it is necessary that woolen articles be washed as quickly as possible. Blankets should never be allowed to stand and soak.

First of all the blankets should be well shaken. If there are any spots on the blankets run a white thread around them so that you may more easily find them after they have been wet and so give them the extra attention they need. Be sure not to use colored thread unless you want colored streaks in your blanket. Next measure the width and the

length of the blanket (half the length if the pair is not separated) and if possible have curtain stretchers to dry them on.

When washing day arrives fill two tubs with warm—not hot water. Be sure that the water in both tubs is of the same temperature. One of the secrets of success in washing any woolen material is to keep it, both in the washing and drying, at as even a temperature as possible. The change from warm to cold and from cold to warm is one of the causes of shrinkage—the thing we are trying to avoid. Into the first tub of warm water put about one quart of soap solution; into the second one a little less.

Make your soap solution beforehand and have that ready to use. No soap should ever be rubbed directly into the wool except in extreme cases. The chemicals in the soap and the rubbing cause the wool to shrink. There are several good recipes for soap solutions. The following will be found very satisfactory: To one large bar of any good neutral soap, use three quarts of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of borax and one-half cup of wood alcohol. Shave the soap into the cold water and heat to the boiling point. When cold add the borax and the alcohol. This solution is also excellent for washing sweaters and flannels as well as for blankets.

Wash only one blanket at a time. Do not rub the blankets, but squeeze them in the hands as you might squeeze a soft rubber ball. Begin at one end and work as quickly as possible over the whole surface. When the entire blanket has been gone over squeeze out (but do not wring) as much water as possible and lift carefully into the second tub. Repeat the process. Two washings will probably be enough, but if not put them into a third tubful of warm water containing the soap solution. The water in which the blankets are rinsed should be of the same temperature as the soapy water.

If necessary to get the soap thoroughly out, rinse a second time. The blankets may then be put through the wringer. This should be very loosely adjusted so that it merely presses the water out but does not crush the fiber. Keep the blanket flat and do not stretch or pull it as it passes through the wringer. The curtain stretchers should be ready, adjusted to the measurements of the blanket taken before it was washed. Stretch the blankets straight as you would curtains, putting on one half and then folding the other half of the pair back on this. Set the frames out in the sun to dry, but do not place them in the sun. If impossible to dry them out-of-doors they may be dried in a warm room; but they should never be set close to a fire or a radiator. Allow the drying to take place slowly. As the blankets are drying, brush them frequently with a whisk broom. Brush with the nap lengthwise of the blanket, not across. This brushing will raise the nap again and give the fluffy appearance of new blankets.

ROMAN STITCH

Roman stitch is used only in conventional work and is used for covering leaves or the petals of a flower with a mid-rib, says the New Orleans Picayune. Begin the stitch at the top and work from side to side, bringing the floss well down on the rib each time. After the stitch is brought down to the center, secure it with a cross stitch. Each stitch is fastened before the next one is taken and the tiny cross stitches in the center form the vein of the leaf.

ON THIN GOODS

If you have trouble in making button-holes in thin material, here is a way of overcoming the difficulty, according to the New York Press. Hold a piece of the material on the under side and cut the hole through this as though it were part of the waist. When the button-hole is finished, cut away the under cloth very carefully so that it will not show. There will be no difficulty, even with chiffon, if the cloth is folded two or three times.

on that dining room floor. See how the streaks, the spots and the scratches will instantly disappear. In place of them you will have a beautiful, wax-like finish, which is absolutely non-slippery, which resists hard wear and tear, and which can easily be kept in perfect condition by occasionally rubbing it with a cloth moistened with STANVAR.

STANVAR is on sale at leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. A free sample can, sufficient to refinish a floor border, will be sent you if you address

Standard Varnish Works
Elm Park Staten Island, N. Y.

Finest Quality **Whittemore's** Largest Variety
Shoe Polishes

"GILT EDGE" the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c.

"QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c. and 25c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

PAPIER LIGNÉ

A CRANE PAPER

This writing paper is already acquiring a great vogue. The beautiful texture of the paper is emphasized by fine parallel water-marked lines; hence the name. These lines run perpendicularly and horizontally on the sheet, and diagonally as well on the envelope. The paper is light in weight but firm in texture, offers a beautiful writing surface, and its smartness will appeal to those who like novelties and the latest word in their stationery.

Samples of these novelties in Crane's Writing Papers will be mailed to anyone on request

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

LIGHT DOUGHNUTS

Light and tasty are doughnuts made with potatoes, says the Newark News. Cream three tablespoonfuls of shortening with three quarters of a cupful of sugar, and then add the yolks of three eggs well beaten and the stiffly beaten white of one. Stir in gradually a cupful of freshly mashed potato and quarter of a cupful of milk. Sift 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful each of salt and mace and a dash of nutmeg. Add the dry ingredients to the egg mixture, working in additional flour if necessary, to handle the dough lightly. Roll and cut all the doughnuts before beginning to cook. Fry in deep fat.

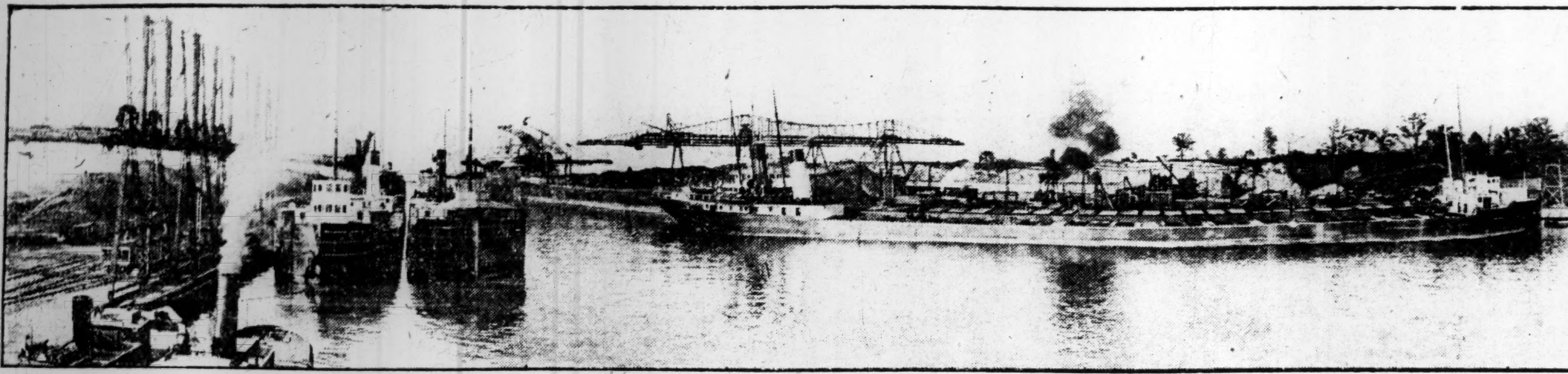
JUICY PIES

When making juicy pies, moisten the edges with milk or water and rub smoothly. Then insert two or three small pieces of macaroni in the center of the pie, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The juice bubbles up into the macaroni instead of running over the crust.

CLOTHES SORTED

When ironing clothes, to avoid assorting them later, I always place them in two piles, writes a contributor to the New York Press. Those which need mending may be put in one lot and those which are perfect in another. While ironing it is easy to notice a torn place or where a button is missing.

Connecticut, One of World's Great Ore Ports



(Haines Photo Company, Connecticut, O.)

Harbor of Connecticut, O., where the largest boats seen in fresh water can enter and depart under ordinary conditions without a tug or any assistance, bringing millions of tons of ore annually and carrying away iron, steel and coal

CONNECTICUT, O.—Through the activities of the United States Steel Corporation this place has become one of the largest ore receiving ports in the world. It is also a large exporting point for coal, iron and steel.

That concern employs about 500 men here. The machinery, some of which is of the most modern type for handling ore, is operated by electricity and hydraulic pressure. When the apparatus is

in full operation it has a capacity of handling 95 tons of iron ore per minute. In 1912 this port received 7,800,000 tons of ore.

Traffic in and out of Connecticut harbor is handled by the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, also a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, this being the only railroad entering the port. The largest boats seen in fresh water can enter and depart under ordinary conditions without the aid of a tug or any assistance.

Connecticut harbor is located in the extreme northeast corner of Ohio, 120 miles from Buffalo and 68 miles from Cleveland. The dock was opened in 1892, then being operated by Ogebay Norton & Company. It remained in their control till 1897, when it was absorbed by the Carnegie Steel Company. That concern operated it till 1900 when the United States Steel Corporation was formed.

In October, 1882, the main shops of

the Nickel Plate road were established at Connecticut, and since their establishment the work done and consequently the number of employees have doubled. At the present time there are approximately 550 of the latter, more than 60 per cent of whom are skilled mechanics. The growth of the work has necessitated additions to the machine and blacksmith shops and the new 28-stall roundhouse recently completed. To the average layman the work done here comes as a surprise.

The shops are arranged in two divisions, the car department and the locomotive department. In the former are repaired, on an average, about 1000 cars a month. In the year 1911 the number of locomotives turned over the turntables in the locomotive department was 35,062. One of the most interesting features of the shops is the use of the Goldschmidt thermic welding process, and this is only one of many features that show the shops to be up-to-date in equipment.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

BENSON PLAYERS COMING

The Stratford-on-Avon players, from the Shakespeare memorial theater, Stratford, Eng., sometimes called the Benson troupe, are coming to America next season for a long tour beginning Oct. 6 at Montreal, continuing to the Pacific coast and playing all the chief cities of the northern part of the United States, according to the New York Telegram.

About 16 of the less familiar plays of Shakespeare will be presented, and always in the original versions. F. R. Benson, the best known actor of the organization, will head the American company, which will number 50 players.

The players give at Stratford two Shakespearean festivals annually, in May and August. At those times extensive reports of Shakespearean plays are presented, frequently with the co-operation of London stars. Two years ago the players made their first tour of South Africa.

"THE MAGIC ROSE" AGAIN

A second performance of "The Magic Rose," a fairy play for children by Miss Susan Thayer Bowler, will be given at the Plymouth theater Friday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The piece is given under the auspices of Miss Clara Bartlett's Plays for Children Company, and the encouraging reception of the play Tuesday afternoon has led to the repetition. Seats are now on sale. It is planned to make these matinees a permanent feature of the dramatic season next year, that children may have entertainment composed of good drama, dancing and music, designed especially for them.

HERE AND THERE

"The Amateur Detective," a farce by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, is announced for production May 12 at Hartford, Conn. In the cast are: Taylor Holmes, Frederick Truesdale, George Barnum, Sam B. Hardy, Lily Cahill, Grace Hannon, Harriet Davis and Nanette Frances.

William Hammerstein, manager of the Victoria vaudeville theater, New York, announces that in future he will bar all acts that ridicule Hebrews.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A special New Haven train, in charge of Conductor Fred Bowditch and Engineer Benjamin Pitts, is covering Cape territory today for the accommodation of Massachusetts railway commissioners on their annual inspection.

A large party of General Electric Company engineers, occupying three reserved sleepers, arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road from the Pittsfield plant this morning.

The Grand Trunk railway private car Bonaventure, occupied by President E. J. Chamberlin and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's St. John express from North station at 7:30 last night en route to Portland, Me.

Effective today, the maintenance of way and signal departments of the New Haven road will report to superintendents of divisions instead of chief engineer.

The Canadian Pacific railway's Boston and Calgary tourist sleepers, which were operated during March and April as an experiment, will be continued through May.

The Boston & Albany road passenger and station employees are being fitted for new summer uniforms of blue serge.

Commencing today and continuing throughout the strawberry season, the American Express Company's New York and Bangor (Me.) through car on the Mellen lines will be operated via Boston.

CANADIAN BOATS CARRY THE MAIL OTTOWA, Ont.—Canadian steamers today begin carrying all mail between Canada and Great Britain. A large part of the mail formerly went by way of New York.

"CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Bernard Shaw is a consistent worker. He weighs one thing against another, choosing that which, in his opinion, has most substance in it. Technique, or "art for art's sake," has to give way before the ideas that expand it, twist it out of shape, or crowd it out altogether. "New ideas," he says, "make their technique as water makes its channel; and the technician without ideas is as useless as the canal constructor without water, though he may do very skilfully what the Mississippi does very rudely."

The author, in his notes on the present play, gives his reasons for the faith that is in him. History, in his opinion, is not any the less history because classical personages talk, think, and behave like human beings. His characters are as good for today as then, they are none the less true in so far as essentials are concerned.

Julius Caesar's reflections in the play are modern enough, but so are those of Marcus Aurelius. Cleopatra, developed in some respects and ungenerally childish in others, is not unlike many children today whose bringing up is peculiar. The Roman soldier talks like a British one; and the old nurse, arrogant of temper and savagely affectionate, has all the characteristics belonging to these domesticities of perhaps all time. Change the conditions and you find much the same people, only the people and not the conditions are really the interesting things. Caesar is none the less great because he is depicted with the frailties that would make him no longer appear great to his valet. It is because most men have the minds of valets, and mistake the fawciness of pseudo-heroism for greatness, that they are disappointed when they see an "enlarged and unimpaired man" reduced to correct proportions.

A stilted high-nosed fellow talking platitudes in blank verse at a city dinner is a very ordinary concept of a great man. This is why Mr. Shaw's Julius Caesar appears to many as an irreverence. Heroes, and especially heroes of history, are objects of superstitious worship. And it is only by stripping them of the trappings which burlesque them out of human shape, that you discover they are not only men, but, in reality, subjects fit for veneration.

A prologue, written for the occasion and admirably given by Grendon Bentley, was spoken by the hawk-headed god, Ra. Being a god, he was, of course, privileged to speak his mind; and since he was apparently a little out of humor with human stupidity and perversity, he told the huge audience that faced him certain home truths, addressing them as "Ye compulsorily-educated ones . . . who worship that worst god among gods, Mammon." Ra, in fact, had a great deal to say, drawing an analogy between the British and Roman empires. The full text will, however, probably appear before very many days. In the version given at Drury Lane the first scene was left out, the play opening with the scene of the sphinx. But the third act, omitted at the original production, was played.

"I wrote 'Caesar and Cleopatra' for Forbes Robertson," says the author, "because he is the classic actor of our day and had a right to require such a service from me." And it is scarcely necessary to say that this fine actor, with his exquisite art, does the fullest justice to a character, whimsical, charming, enigmatical and conscious of a greatness that has found out personal littleness.

Miss Gertrude Elliott, who was always good as the child queen, is now very good indeed. She has much greater strength and is able to emphasize the tigress in this engaging little monster. Ftatateeta was played by Miss Adeline Bourne in a straightforward rather melodramatic manner. This old nurse is, however, a character part, and rather beyond the powers of the actress. Ian Robertson again, to everybody's delight, played Britannus, while Rufio, a popular character in any age, was well acted by Frank Lacy.

A rather perplexed but generally amused audience gave a very full measure of applause to this fine production. Mr. Shaw, whose popularity is now generally admitted, was perhaps on this occasion rather less popular than the leading actor.

LONDON NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It appears that only a few theaters in London are drawing anything like full houses. Several plays, in fact, have had disastrously short runs. "Milestones" is, of course, still running and, indeed, well on into its second year. Then, "Diplomacy" is again proving its immense drawing powers. Giving, as it does, enormous opportunities for acting, it is as much appreciated by the actors as the audience, who enjoy the varied number of thrills this extraordinary old play gives in the course of an evening.

Arnold Bennett's comedy, too, "The Great Adventure" is another of the unquestionable successes. Possibly, the popularity of this play may induce Charles Hawtrey to revive "What the Public Wants." Taste has changed so much and so quickly that this most amusing work of Arnold Bennett's should now find in London a considerable public. When recently it was revived by Miss Horniman at the Gaiety, it drew larger houses than almost any of the plays of her repertory.

Of course, the greatest success in London is the Forbes Robertson farewell season at Drury Lane. "Hamlet" is the most popular play in London today. Enormous crowds wait at the pit and gallery doors, while seats for any part of the house are secured with difficulty. This recognition of Forbes Robertson's great talent is a tribute to the memory of English playgoers, for it is now a matter of years since this most classic actor of modern times was last seen in London.

MAINE BOAT ON FIRST TRIP

GARDINER, Me. The City of Bangor arrived shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. She brought a good freight and a fair number of passengers for the first trip. The boat will make three trips per week until the opening of the summer travel when another boat will be put on.

The boat has been fitted with wireless telegraphy and will carry an operator during the season's run.

BOSTON NOTES

Miss Emily Stevens is featured in the cast of "The Child," which opens at the Plymouth theater next Wednesday evening.

Buffalo Jones, who hunts animals with the moving picture camera and the lasso, comes to the Tremont theater next Monday for a short engagement with daily matinees.

The special matinee of "Hansel and Gretel" at the Tremont theater will begin tomorrow at 3:15 p. m. to permit the attendance of school children.

Miss Christie Macdonald comes to the Colonial Monday evening in "Sweethearts," a new musical comedy by Victor Herbert, who will conduct the opening performance.

A long list of talent has volunteered for the benefit to Napier Lotian, dean of Boston orchestral directors, at the Colonial theater the evening of May 1.

"The Fourth Estate" is next week's offering at the Castle Square.

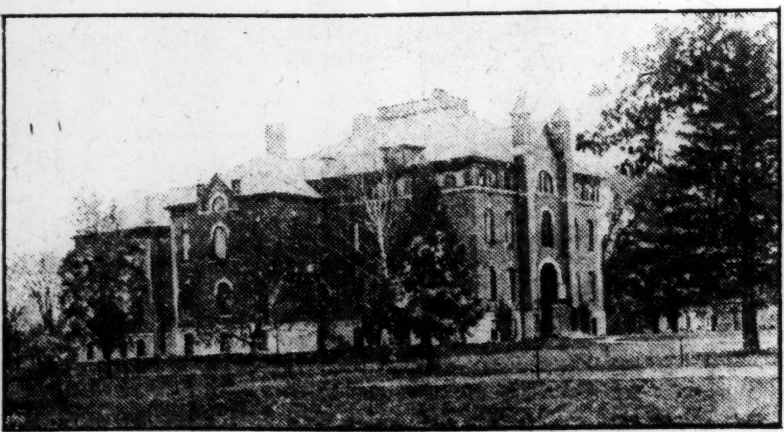
POWERS SCHOOL RECITAL

A third group of members of the graduating class of the Leland Powers school entertained their friends in Steinert hall last evening. Miss Grace Winchester Holt was effective in a scene from "The Clinch" by Locke. Miss Emma Thwing pleased her audience with a part of Edward Peake's charming story of "The Prince Chap." An attractive Galatea was impersonated by Miss Edythe Louise Terpyson, in Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea." Much dramatic ability was shown by Miss Geraldine McDowell in two scenes from "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Lena Woolman introduced much of comedy and excellent character work into Alice Brown's story, "Joint Owners in Spain." The broad humanity of Dickens found its way to the hearts of the audience through Miss Grace Randall's reading of the Cratchitts' Christmas dinner from "The Christmas Carol." George M. Mitchell did excellent work in a scene from Selwyn's "The Country Boy." The recitals are continued this and tomorrow evenings.

M. J. HANNON LEAVES PRISON

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—On a bond of \$30,000, M. J. Hannon of Scranton, Penn., found guilty at Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport explosives illegally, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was released from the federal prison Wednesday.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS



(Photo by Masters)

High school building at Princeton, Ill.

PRINCETON, Ill.—One of the old towns of the state, Princeton shows strongly its New England ancestry, in the streets bordered with stately old elms, and maples the old homes amidst beautiful gardens, the churches, schools and traditions. Among the pioneer settlers were four brothers of William Cullen Bryant, who came overland with their families, heaved logs and built their own cabins, in after years replaced

with substantial brick mansions. Princeton was actively concerned in the anti-slavery movement; Owen Lovejoy lived here, and his home was one of the regular stations of the old so-called "Underground Railroad," by which negroes were sent secretly through the northern states.

The modern touches in Princeton are schools and good roads, and it boasts of having the first township high school in the state.

POSTAL CLERKS BILL FILED

WASHINGTON—Representative Reilly of Connecticut has introduced a bill to grant indefinite leave of absence to all postoffice clerks and carriers disabled while on duty. Full pay for the first year is provided and half pay thereafter. The bill also applies to the railway mail service.

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PRIVATEER POLLY HAS NEW OWNER

ROCKLAND, Me.—The schooner Polly, built at Amesbury, Mass., in 1805, and used as a privateer in the war of 1812, has a new owner.

Capt. J. H. Weldon of Dighton, Mass., who has owned her for about three years, has sold the craft to Alfred Johnson of 14 Arlington street, Boston. Although the Polly's appearance has been greatly altered, her frame still contains some of the old timbers placed there 108 years ago.

INSURANCE MEN TO BE LICENSED

NEW YORK—After July 1 it will be illegal for any man to deal in fire insurance unless he has a license from the state. Formerly the New York Fire Insurance Exchange looked after the granting of the certificates.

There are good brokers in this city who must all send in their names this week to the state department of insurance in order to be eligible to examination on their qualifications.

Filene's

INTRODUCING THE FILENE May Sale of Undermuslins

BEGINNING today and continuing for two weeks, Filene undermuslin economy will have a greater significance in this May Sale. Every garment is new, clean and wholesome and made under right conditions at a price less than at any other time.

There are styles for every taste and prices for practically every pocketbook. The following are representative examples of but two of the many economies to be found:

Linen Lace Trimmed French Chemises, \$1.95 Regularly \$2.95 and \$3.95. Only 300 pieces. Entirely hand-made and hand-embroidered. Real linen, wavy cluny and torchon laces.

Exclusive Novelty Skirts at \$1.95 Regularly \$3 and \$3.95. With wash net under-ruffles, embroidery or lace points forming the trimming. Also three other styles of staple embroidery skirts.

(THIRD FLOOR)

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Outfitters to Men, Women and Children

News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

FROM time to time there have appeared items on this page pointing more or less clearly to the survival or the revival of a monarchial sentiment in Brazil. The fanatical movement of a friar in the southern states, put down with rather more difficulty than had been anticipated, was followed closely by what appeared a determined effort on the part of Dom Luiz de Braganza's agents to turn to account the critical condition of affairs in the northern states. Brazilian public sentiment was quite wrought up, for a time, to the point of imagining serious danger to the national sovereignty, even from purely industrial and financial interests, as the Farquhar syndicate. There was a clever cartoon in one of the leading papers of Rio showing a dirigible, surmounted by a huge imperial crown, approaching full speed across the ocean, and the legend said, "Who is in it—Dom Luiz or Mr. Farquhar?"

The impetus of the nationalist movement against the economic dominance of foreign syndicates was apparently strong enough to affect the financial outlook of the Farquhar enterprises, perhaps not altogether to the best interests of Brazil. At any rate, danger from that side—it is quite inappropriately branded Yankee peril—was happily averted. Not so the monarchial menace, if menace may be called a propaganda which, according to today's item from Rio, is by a prominent politician regarded as responding to the call of a growing element that is disheartened by present conditions in the federal republic. A return to the monarchy, whether under the Braganza pretender or the scion of another historic house, would not necessarily involve cataclysmic commotions. It might be argued that, after all, it would, at this time, amount to scarcely more than the giving up of an experiment in democratic government, covering the relatively brief period of twenty-two years—an experiment that showed the nation to be handicapped chiefly by its huge territory, sparsely peopled and of most unusual configuration.

It is easy to exaggerate, however, the significance given to the monarchial revival in Brazil, especially at this time of the incipient presidential campaign when the antagonism between the militarist policy charged to the present executive and the civilist traditions of his opponents is breaking out in all its violence, attacking even the loyalty of the army. In its ultimate analysis, the critical phase Brazil appears to be passing through reflects chiefly the inability of the country to reduce to a working basis the extreme federalism of its political constitution with all the national and international, the racial, geographical and economic complications which such a system necessarily creates. But to remedy this, to tighten the bonds between the individual states and the central authority, to temper the federal expansion with unitarian compactness, it does not seem necessary for the Brazilians to trace their steps back to a former governmental mold. There never was a time when things moved more swiftly in the Americas than today, or when turning back was less American. And the Brazilian is an American of the Americans.

CAMPAIGN STIR IN BRAZIL RAISES MONARCHY TALK

Propaganda Appears Stimulated by Presidential Election's Approach and Comment Is Heard

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Various comment is heard on the exchange of letters between Dr. Ruy Barbosa and Dr. Rodrigues Alves regarding the presidential candidacy of the latter for the Civilista party which was to have been presented by the former. Dr. Rodrigues Alves is not inclined to accept the candidacy, adducing personal reasons, but Dr. Ruy Barbosa insists that the candidacy would be an eminently national one and therefore does not consider the former's refusal to be final.

It is noted that the monarchial propaganda appears to be stimulated by the incipient presidential campaign, and there is a not inconsiderable element that agrees with former deputy Barbosa, Lima, who in a recent interview said that the restoration of the monarchy in his opinion was not out of the question, as so many people profess to believe. He thinks that the monarchial propaganda, given the growing popular discontent with the situation of the country, is bound to gain ground, even though the Brazilian monarchists thus far have not succeeded in properly organizing a party. Dr. Barbosa Lima points particularly to the dissatisfaction that is beginning to be noticeable in the army.

In order to repress this dissatisfaction Gen. Souza Aguiar the other day called together all the commanders of the troops stationed in this capital for the purpose of taking immediate steps to suppress the seditious propaganda said to have been going on for some time among the soldiers by means of pamphlets, pictures and other publications secretly distributed in the barracks. No details could be obtained regarding the deliberations of this meeting which, according to another version, was really directed against the newspapers that have been attacking President Hermes da Fonseca and his militarist policy, and especially the meddling of the army with politics.

The executive is said recently to have complained to the minister of the interior and the chief of police about these attacks by the newspapers, which he felt should be muzzled. There is one paper in particular—O Correio da Manhã—whose attacks he resents and the closing of which he is said to have urged. In order to show his approval of that paper's stand against the President Senator Ruy Barbosa promptly called on the editor and staff.

COLOMBIANS RECEIVE ORDNANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia—A battery of four cannons, manufactured by the Ehrhardt works in Germany, has been received at Honda by the Patriotic Club League.

PARAGUAY AND U. S. SIGN TREATY

(Special to the Monitor)
ASUNCION, Paraguay—It is announced that an extradition treaty has been signed between the governments of Paraguay and the United States.

ARGENTINA HAS GERMANS BUILD ITS DESTROYERS

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Interest in the bids for the construction of the four additional destroyers is not limited to naval circles, in view of the fact that the bids are confined to two German shipyards, the Schichau and the Germania yards, the latter owned by the Krupp concern.

The new bids have grown out of the non-acceptance by the Argentine naval commission of the four boats built in a British yard and later sold to Greece for the Balkan war, while the four boats built at the same time in Germany, two by the Schichau people and two by the Krupps, were accepted as thoroughly satisfactory. The boats turned out by the Germania-Krupp works at Kiel are the Catamarca and Jujuy, the other two the Cordoba and La Plata.

There is every probability that the four additional destroyers, which are to be called San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago and Tucuman, will all go to the Krupp works, whose bid is considered much the better, as it only represents a 17 per cent advance over the price of the first boats, while the Schichau figure is a 40 per cent advance.

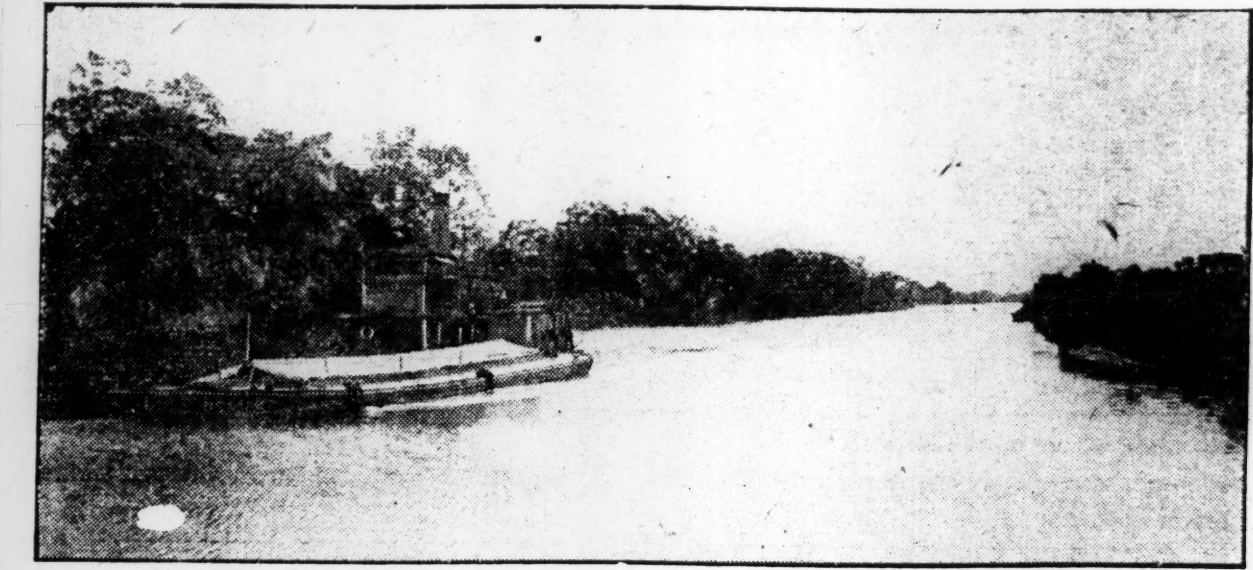
BOLIVIA'S ENVOY TO BRAZIL SEES BORDER OFFICIAL

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In an interview given the press, General Pando, special envoy of Bolivia to Brazil, who is here on his way back from Rio de Janeiro to La Paz, asserts positively that his short trip to the Brazilian capital had for its sole object a conference with the chief of the Brazilian commission for the delimitation of the frontier between the two countries.

Admiral Guilhot, who is about to sail on a trip to Europe. It had been rumored in more than one South American capital that General Pando's real object was an agreement with Brazil bearing on the frontier dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay for a better outlet on the Paraguay river, and also on Bolivia's ambition to possess a port on the Pacific. The rumor had aroused considerable interest here because Argentina also has a border controversy with Bolivia.

General Pando says he will go from here to Santiago, thence to Lima and from there home to La Paz, and that later he will proceed via Panama to the upper Amazon and the border to be defined, meeting Admiral Guilhot at Manaus in July, next. He spoke well of General Montes' presidential candidacy and expressed the conviction that all international questions interesting Bolivia will be settled amicably.

FRENCH CANAL TO BE BRIDGED



United States stern-wheel tug *Exotic* towing lighter with 1850 barrels of cement from Cristobal to great storage shed at Gatun

Structure 320 Feet Long to Span Waterway and Concrete Wharf 298 Feet Long Is Building Near Gatun Locks Entrance

DITCH FOUND USEFUL

(Special to the Monitor)
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Though little spoken of, the old French canal from Colon to Gatun has proved useful for transportation purposes, and is just now brought to public notice by the approval of the proposed permanent railroad connection between the yards at Cristobal and a point near the future coaling plant on the island to the west of the canal, a plan which includes a bridge across the latter.

The bridge is to be of what is known as the bascule type—that is with a span of the vertical lift—permitting the passage of vessels using the canal. The French canal is largely used by tugboats towing lighters with stone or cement up to an immense shed at Gatun, the cement being brought from New York to Cristobal and there transhipped to lighters.

Estimates for the railroad and bridge work were prepared by the chief engineer of the Panama railroad for two possible connections, one known as the upper and the other as the lower crossing. The adoption of the upper crossing was recommended because it will provide for future development along the present drydock and shops, and can, if necessary, be connected with the main line at a point south of the Mt. Hope station. This crossing will also make

available a considerable area of waterfront on both sides of the French canal. The estimate of cost for the upper crossing was lower, as the adoption of the other would require the sinking of steel cylinders in some cases to the depth of 100 feet, says the Canal Record.

In establishing connection with the island, approximately 6856 lineal feet of track will be laid, involving the use of 97,200 cubic yards of material to bring it to grade, and the building of about 1900 feet of temporary trestle. The bridge over the French canal will be about 320 feet in length between the east and west abutment piers, and will be constructed of girders taken from the Barbacoas bridge, with the exception of the vertical lift span 110 feet long. A total of about 364,000 pounds of structural steel and parts will be used in the construction of this span, exclusive of the weight of the operating machinery. The machinery for the lift will be electrically operated.

Bridge and Wharf

The bridge superstructure will be supported by six piers; the east abutment pier will be of concrete built on creosoted piles; the center pier for the east approach span will consist of three 4-foot cylinders driven to rock; the east and west channel piers, on which the ends of the vertical span will rest, will be built of six 6-foot and eight 6-foot steel cylinders, respectively; the center pier for the west approach span will be of three 4-foot steel cylinders, and the west abutment pier will be of concrete resting on solid rock, for which some excavation, both wet and dry, will have to be done. All steel cylinders will be filled with reinforced concrete. The work on the project will be begun at once. A concrete wharf under construction

by forces of the Panama railroad about two hundred yards east of the east wing wall for the approach to Gatun locks from Gatun lake will be a landing place for tugs and other small craft. The entire wharf will be 298 feet long and 30 feet wide. For a distance of 170 feet 4 inches from the east end, it will have its floor at elevation 92 feet above the normal level of the lake. Tugs and steam launches will receive and discharge cargo and supplies here. The remainder of the wharf, next to the locks, will be only a foot above the maximum level of the lake, with the floor at elevation plus 88 feet. This part will be used by cayucos, rowboats and small motor boats.

Concrete stairs will connect the upper and lower portions. At each end of the wharf will be a floating landing, made of steel barge planked over and connected with the stationary structure by a wooden ramp, 16 feet long and the width of the wharf. This will insure easy landing, whether the lake be above or below the normal level. The water will be about 16 feet deep alongside.

No cargo-landing apparatus is to be installed. A railroad track with the top of the rails at elevation plus 88.31 feet, will run alongside the rear of the wharf, the center line of the track six feet from the inner face of the retaining wall.

The floor of the lower and upper portions of the dock will be 10 and 12 inches thick, respectively, and will rest on stringers of 36-inch plate bridge girders, reclaimed from bridges on the abandoned old main line of the railroad. Crosswise support will be on reinforced concrete struts linking the pillars, and each having a reinforcement of twisted steel rods.

The columns rest on rock, but the two-foot retaining wall along the rear of the wharf is built on a base, four feet wide and two feet high, resting on piles. The piles are spaced by 70-pound rails, resting on their tops; and vertical reinforcement consists of upright rails, bound with horizontal twisted steel rods.

Strength a Feature
The upper part of the two-level wharf is designed to support a live load of 500 pounds to the square foot, the lower part a load of 250 pounds. The supporting piers are concrete columns of square sections, two feet on the side, reinforced with four vertical 70-pound steel rods.

Glacier National Park offers you an unending series of unique and distinctive attractions unlike anything else in the world. Its scenic grandeur is simply indescribable. Sixty living glaciers—over two hundred and fifty smaller beautiful mountain lakes—dashing waterfalls—winding roads and trails whose every turn unfolds new wonders before you. Home of the Blackfoot Indians—one of the most picturesque and interesting tribes remaining on this continent.

VISIT
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Tours by Auto, Stage, Launch and Horseback—\$1 to \$5 per day. Camping and walking tours with competent guides may be arranged at low cost. Unexcelled accommodations at superb, new \$10.00 hotel and camp of Chief Camp, rates \$2 per day—American Plan.

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Write today for novel and interesting aeroplane map of the entire Park and complete collection of travel booklets explaining every detail. If you desire, an interview will be arranged with a representative who has been through the park.

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ECUADORIANS CALL FOR MORE VIGOROUS STAND AS TO PERU

(Special to the Monitor)
QUITO, Ecuador—In political circles where the definite assertion of Ecuadorian sovereignty over the transandean region disputed by Peru is regarded as one of the most urgent questions of the day, the recent Morona occurrence in which the Peruvian garrison on the Mangosia river perished, is believed to be the turning point in the transandean policy of the nation.

It is pointed out that the Peruvians in establishing a garrison at that point a fact which only came to light through the Indian attack—overstepped all bounds because the Morona region was adjudged to Ecuador even in that proposed arbitral award by the King of Spain, which conceded scarcely any of Ecuador's claims.

In view of the agitation by the Peruvian press for a prompt reoccupation of the Mangosia by a punitive expedition a leading paper of this capital recently published a strong protest against the alleged supineness of the Ecuadorian government. Sub-secretary of foreign affairs, J. Trajano Mera at once replied by a vigorous communication which is being commented on in various directions. The official states that immediately on receiving the first reports of the assault made by the Indians on a Peruvian camp in the Morona region the Ecuadorian minister in Lima was ordered to express to

ECUADORIANS BUILD MORE ROADS
(Special to the Monitor)
QUITO, Ecuador—A government decree entrusts the board appointed for the construction of the road from Loja to Zamora with the additional construction of the road from Loja to Zaruma, southern Ecuador.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM
SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 6, 10 A. M.
Choice accommodations still to be had
BREMEN **MAY 8**
PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM
SAILS SATURDAY, MAY 10, 10 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Express Sailings: Kronprinzessin Cecilie, May 13; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, May 20; Kaiser Wilhelm II., May 27. Twin Screw Sailings: George Washington, May 17; Grosser Kurfurst, May 24; Friedrich der Grosse, June 1.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Mediterranean: Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa, Berlin, May 10; Princess Irene, May 24. As indicated on sailing list.
NORWAY AND POLAR REGIONS, June 16 and July 5.
In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in all classes, First, Second and Steerage—eastbound and westbound—North Atlantic service, than any other line.
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Special Spring Sailing from BOSTON
FRANCONIA - May 13
Saloon 2d Cabin
Queenstown \$22.50 \$22.50
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URUGUAY'S DEPUTIES IN FAVOR OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Taking an opposite stand from the Senate the Chamber of Deputies has issued a manifesto favoring the constitutional reform proposed by President Batlle y Ordóñez, that is national government by commission. The manifesto is addressed "to the country and the Colorado party," and is avowedly an answer to the manifesto of the 11 senators whose argument in favor of more ample guarantees for the popular vote it refutes.

It is considered that this alignment is rapidly clearing the situation. Both supporters and opponents of the reform scheme are engaged in the most ardent propaganda. The plan finds favor especially with the younger element among the Colorados, the Liberals and Socialists. The independent Colorados, who disapprove of the reform project, are likewise beginning to display great activity.

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The government has approved the plans and estimates submitted by the Central of Uruguay railroad for the construction of a new bridge across the river Yi, near Durazno.

The Senate has passed the appropriation demands for the construction of a port at La Coronilla, department of Rocha.

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The vast landed property of the General Caballero has been sold to a foreign syndicate believed to be controlled by the Farquhar interests.

S. PAULO, Brazil—The government of this state has entered into a contract with the Paulista Company for the construction of a railroad from Novo Odeasa to Pindamonha, to be completed within two years.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The minister of public works has authorized the railroad authorities to take over from the Madeira-Mamore railroad the wireless stations of Manaus and Porto Velho.

MOVE AT GUAYAQUIL REPORTED
(Special to the Monitor)
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—It is reported that a representative of J. A. White & Co., Ltd., of London, Eng., has approached the public works board in regard to the sanitation of Guayaquil. It is expected that plans and estimates covering all the projected works will be submitted by the British concern.

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Cedric...May 8, noon Adriatic...May 22
Baltic...May 15, noon Celtic...May 29
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New York—London Direct
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Phila...May 9, 10 A.M. St. Paul...May 30
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Mr. Carnegie Addresses Peace Conference

SOLDIER'S LIFE FREEST OF RISK SAYS SPEAKER

(Continued from page one)

to increase our naval and military forces is Colonel Goethals' estimate of no less than 25,000 soldiers as necessary to guard the Panama canal strongly fortified against naval assault as it is. Under present conditions no sensible man would object to adequate protection of our country by the army and navy, but surely this is needless.

"It is held that one of our prime needs today is residences for our ambassadors abroad, the supply of millionaires willing to serve being limited. Why not decide to vote no more dreadnoughts till the five now under construction are completed? A single one omitted and we have \$15,000,000, sufficient to pay for 60 embassies costing \$250,000 each.

Mr. Carnegie emphasized that military conditions in this country were the opposite to what obtained in Europe. There, he said, the leading nations are joined together, each armed against the other as the probable invader. As to an invasion of the United States he declared such a possibility saying:

"There is no armed nation or combination of nations so foolish as to dream of invasion. Their ships might try to do some mischief firing many miles away from the coast, but no power in the world could or would attempt to land or march inland. If any did, the number left to answer the roll call and return would be small, indeed.

British authorities consider it might be possible for an enemy to land as many as 170,000 men upon their island in three weeks and they believe they have provided a sufficient force to deal with this number. We could cope with seven times this number of invaders if we could only induce them to accept our invitation to march far enough inland and partake of our hospitality until they rested and gave us notice that they were ready to begin operations.

"We could probably conquer without firing a shot. Thousands might decide to stay in the great West and work and save until they could buy a farm. We might turn invaders into citizens.

"I should like to go as a missionary to the invaders' camp and preach the blessings of triumphant democracy, and tell of a country where one man's privilege was every citizen's right.

"I believe the President will prove to be a man of sound judgment and that his first care will be to guard our country from present obvious dangers, consigning imaginary dangers of the future to the future they belong to—that future in which so many of our imaginary troubles vanish."

As to the best means for maintaining peace, Mr. Carnegie thought that if three or four nations combined, thereby constituting an overwhelming force, this might prove a sufficient international safeguard against any possible disruption of world harmony.

The opening session of the peace congress bore out predictions made in advance of the congress that the middle West and the Pacific coast states had entered with great energy in the plan to make the St. Louis gathering of the highest importance to the nation.

James E. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the congress, called the session to order. He presented Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress from St. Louis, as the president of the congress. The Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, in his invocation, called attention to the great responsibilities with which the peace congress was charged as molders of public opinion.

Addresses of welcome on behalf of Missouri and of St. Louis were made by Gov. E. W. Major and Mayor Henry W. Kiel. Response was made by Senator Theodore E. Burton, president of the American Peace Society. In the forenoon there were addresses by Andrew Carnegie and Congressman Bartholdt.

"This is a congress of representative Americans, convened for the avowed purpose of promoting the cause of international peace," Mr. Bartholdt declared as he addressed the assemblage in the main hall of the Odéon. "To be called to the presidency of this assembly is an honor which I deeply feel and for which I shall never be able to express my gratitude.

Fourth Convention

This congress is the fourth of its kind, the first having been held at New York in 1907, the second at Chicago in 1909, the third at Baltimore in 1911. As a St. Louisian, I am proud of the honor conferred upon this city by its selection as the meeting place of such a distinguished gathering for so noble a cause, and I am happy to say, too, that its citizenship is no stranger to the ideals for which you strive, for it was here in 1904 that the Interparliamentary Union passed its historic resolution, known in the chancelleries of the world as the 'Resolution of St. Louis,' which called upon the President of the United States to convene a second Hague conference and declared at the same time in favor of universal arbitration treaties and an international parliament. Hence we are actually meeting on ground made historical by an incident which in the last decade was destined to supply the real and vital issues of the peace movement.

"It has been said that the congress meets under war clouds." True enough, but if so, the greater the necessity for this meeting.

"Certain people delight in reminding us

Leader of Peace Society in America Responds to Addresses of Welcome



THEODORE E. BURTON

with every new war of the futility of our efforts, but who dares say we are in the wrong or that our efforts will be futile in the end? As a matter of fact, the cause of peace has sufficiently advanced that even today every shot fired is recognized as a fervent appeal to the human conscience to heed those who urge a more humane method of settling differences between nations. In the loss, the moral damage of war, the peace movement finds not its condemnation, but its justification. While the constantly imminent possibility of war and the frequent instances of actual hostilities are evidences of the disregard of its lessons, these facts are also proof positive that armaments are no reliable guaranties of peace.

"The situation, therefore, is that every recurring war, while vindicating the position of the peace party and the necessity of its existence, destroys simultaneously the stock argument of the war party, namely the well-known assertion that armaments are unfailing safeguards against possible war. Meeting under war clouds, then, proves nothing against us except that our advice has not yet been sufficiently heeded. On the other hand, no one can escape the conclusion that the continued existence of war clouds in an era of armaments is a complete refutation of the arguments of those who are constantly promising us cloudless skies as the result of big armies and big navies."

Gathering Representative

Mr. Bartholdt said that he considered the present peace congress one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled on American soil. He pointed out how bench and pulpit, farm and factory, American men and women representative of almost every activity had come to St. Louis to pay tribute to the cause that meant to uplift nations. There might be differences as to methods, he affirmed, but they were all agreed that as Lincoln had stopped the selling of men, the time had come to stop the destruction of men in warfare.

"The cause that binds us," Mr. Bartholdt asserted, "will lead to an automatic reduction of armaments and a consequent annual saving in the United States alone of \$100,000,000 or more. It will raise the standard of labor, make investments more secure, stimulate commerce and trade and, by stirring man's moral impulses, will carry him upward to his higher mission. You will all agree that, as compared with the hope of such great achievements, all other progressive measures fade into utter insignificance.

"American public sentiment will not permit our country to be stigmatized as lagging behind and as more backward even than the military powers of the old world, and we are here to say so. But speaking of progress, that which is intangible was as pronounced during the last 15 years as was the visible advance. The mental attitude of governments and peoples is rapidly changing in favor of our great cause and the press, anxious to indicate public opinion, is following suit. More than that, the great powers are more reluctant to resort to hostilities; in fact are using their good offices to preserve and restore peace by combined effort.

"This was the case in China, and the Balkan war is a more recent example. That very war was proof of the wonderful advance of the great cause of peace. Up to 10 or 15 years ago the lighting of a match in the Balkans would have been sure to cause a European conflagration, and today? Why, the great powers, averse to disturbance, are jointly enforcing peace conditions by using the rod against the unruly children who are driving the Turk out of Europe.

"What a change, my countrymen! Bismarck said on one occasion, if Turkey were not in existence she would have to be invented to preserve the European balance of power, and now, in the face even of a complete change of the Balkan map, the great governments sit spell-bound, evidently afraid to make a move and too timid to fire a shot.

"What conclusion can we draw from this spectacle other than that the desire for peace has become stronger than even armies and navies or the temptation to use them?"

Concluding, Mr. Bartholdt expressed

his great faith in the administration of President Wilson and that he saw every indication that the chief executive would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor where the path led to international harmony. He reaffirmed that the whole world was gradually being covered with a net work of arbitration treaties.

The section meeting devoted to inter-American relations was held in the auditorium of St. Louis University. Arthur Deerin Call, executive director American Peace Society, presiding. Among the speakers were Dr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, Peruvian minister at Washington; Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia to the United States, and John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Pezet, after expressing his appreciation of a genuine cooperation among the American republics in the matter of peace gatherings, said that it was especially fitting that Latin America participated in the St. Louis event. He said that the representatives of Latin America were glad to record their sentiments in behalf of an idea which is of paramount importance to nationalities that are still on the threshold of their material development and that require the blessings of peace, internal and external, to reach that condition of prosperity through progress which is the desire of all peoples.

"The Latin-American," said Dr. Pezet, "is generally misunderstood; very rarely is he appreciated in his true value. The histories of our countries and of our peoples have never been studied in this country, or in Europe. Every intelligent Latin-American knows the salient points of the histories of the United States and of the European nations, and he would be considered grossly ignorant if he did not; while you, on the other hand, not only ignore our history, but you would, perhaps, consider its study as a waste of time.

"It is this attitude of superiority, due to an absolute ignorance of our peoples and of their true characteristics that has caused a sort of estrangement between the two great families who inhabit this continent.

"Peace and good will among nations, as among individuals, depends in great measure on their mutual understanding and forbearance. It behooves us to exert every influence, to seize each opportunity which is offered us, to do away with the prejudices that divide us; to grow in the true knowledge of each other, that we may each understand the virtues of the other, and become neighborly."

Dr. Pezet deplored the fact that the unbiased reader obtained false impressions from most of the literature dealing with the Latin American people. He said that in one sweeping statement the countries to the south are shown of every trait of character that goes to make up a nation. The possibilities of the Latin American republics as field for money making are held up in glowing colors but the national characteristics are not considered at all.

"The American world stands today on the threshold of a new era. The magnificent undertaking which is now nearing completion and which is destined to bring closely together many of the nations of this world, and more specially my country with your country, should find us working strenuously and enthusiastically in behalf of an all-American peace understanding."

"The Universities and the Peace Movement" was the topic this afternoon at a meeting in the Sheldon memorial auditorium. President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri, occupied the chair. Educators from many states gathered to hear about the work in the public schools and the higher educational institutions, and what were the new methods to be introduced to further the international movement among the young people.

"The peace movement today is somewhat of a contradiction," said Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League. "We find, on one hand, a hopeful outlook for the political organization of the world. On the other hand, the most ardent advocate of the movement is amazed by the striking phenomena of the past year. Expenditures for naval armaments never reached such prodigious amounts.

"Education is the sole relief for the armament rivalry. Public opinion can never be influenced unless it is substantiated by facts. The results of economic research will point out the method for attacking this situation."

Mrs. Andrews spoke at length on the work of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, what the World Peace Foundation was doing in the same direction, how other agencies were gradually educating the people of the United States to desire a better international understanding. She told how the American school peace league was organized to work in conjunction with the National Education Association and the state teachers' associations. Mrs. Andrews dwelt in particular on the value of the history committee, whose aim was to bring about a new conception of history in the schools.

"A new manual on the teaching of history is now being prepared," the speaker said. "This will include a model course of study with detailed and explicit suggestions for the teacher.

"The league does not confine its activities to this country. From the beginning its aim was to secure the interest of teachers in all countries in the movement for international cooperation, so that coming generations everywhere might be imbued with the idea of world-wide good will. Through the initial efforts of the league the Dutch government has called an international conference on education to meet at The Hague next September, when the teaching of history and citizenship will occupy an important place on the program."

CHAS. S. MELLEN MAY TESTIFY AT ROAD INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

started his inquiry into the results brought out by Mr. Brandeis in his examination. Most of this examination concerned the transactions, capitalization and accounts of the New Haven road and its subsidiaries.

Recent reports that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is to apply for a receivership were today characterized as a stock-market ruse, at the offices of the company. President Mellen also issued a statement that such a report "must of necessity be untrue."

PLAN FOR FREE SUGAR IN THREE YEARS OPPOSED

Southern Democrats, Led by Representative Broussard, Object to Schedule Prepared by Ways and Means Committee

BILL IS TO BE PRESSED

WASHINGTON.—"May day" was celebrated in the House today by a contest over free sugar proposed in the Wilson-Underwood bill, to become effective in three years.

Opposition to placing lumber on the free list developed early today. Democrats known to be opposed to the free lumber provision did not rebel in open insubordination against the party leaders, but Republicans of the North and Northwest offered amendments.

Representative Hardwick of Georgia was chosen to lead the Democratic defense of the free sugar paragraph. He represented the ways and means committee in charge of the schedule.

These rates promised to develop the first open rebellion on the Democratic side of the House. Representative Broussard of Louisiana was the leader of the Democrats against the committee's program. He said he would force roll-calls on several test votes.

A vote on the tariff bill on Saturday was the expectation of Chairman Underwood today when the members of the House reassembled.

The expectation of Mr. Underwood to get through the reading of the measure this week is not shared by all of his colleagues.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, one of the Republican members of the ways and means committee, figured on passage of the revision measure about next Tuesday night.

The iron and steel schedule was the particular target of attack on Wednesday, and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, in charge of that schedule for the ways and means committee, was frequently reminded from the Republican side of the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Company was in his district.

When Representative A. S. Kreider, a new Republican member from Pennsylvania, offered an amendment Wednesday night to put hooks and eyes used in shoe manufacture on the free list, he aroused criticism from Representative Palmer, who declared Mr. Kreider was a "shoe manufacturer, the president of the American Shoe Manufacturers Association, whose amendment will put money into his own pocket."

Minority Leader Mann replied that if members were to be thus criticized, congressmen from the farms would be progressed from discussing rates on the agricultural schedule. Mr. Mann also referred to the fact that Majority Leader Underwood, author of the tariff bill, was engaged in the iron and steel business.

He said that Mr. Underwood need not apologize to the House for that nor to explain it, that he meant no reflection thereby, but Mr. Underwood answered with a vigorous statement:

"If I could not represent my constituency and at the same time the people of the United States without involving myself as a special pleader for interests in my district, I would be unworthy of my position in this House."

PIANO CONTEST OPENS

Six competitors participate in the annual Mason & Hamlin prize contest this afternoon at the New England conservatory, the prize being a Mason & Hamlin grand piano valued at \$1150. The contest is open to any member of the senior class who has attended the conservatory two years. It is also open to graduate students who are candidates for the soloist's diploma in the piano course and who have studied at the conservatory continuously since their graduation. Dr. Karl Muck, Heinrich Gebhardt and George W. Chadwick will be judges.

STUDENTS VISIT CAPITOL
WASHINGTON.—E. G. Hartwell and 40 students from the North Attleboro (Mass.) high school, are visiting the Capitol by courtesy of Senator Weeks and Representative Greene.

ORCHESTRA FROM SETTLEMENT TO GIVE PROGRAM

JACQUES HOFFMAN
Director of Peoples orchestra presents his organization in concert at St. James hall

Selections from Rossini, Weber, Haydn, Grieg and Schubert will be included in the program to be given by the Peoples orchestra of the Boston Music School Settlement at their first annual concert tonight in St. James hall, 235 Huntington avenue.

The organization has 62 members, and is conducted by Jacques Hoffman of the Boston Symphony orchestra. Its object is to give wage-earners and students an opportunity to secure orchestral training under competent direction and to produce masterpieces for the wage-earning public at low admission prices. Next fall the orchestra plans to begin its first series of concerts for wage-earners. At each concert it will be assisted by a prominent artist.

PLAY CORNERS FOR CHILDREN OPEN IN PARKS

Athletic fields and children's corners conducted in connection with the public schools are opened today under the auspices of the department of hygiene, Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director and Nathaniel J. Young in charge. The athletic fields opened number 33. There are 37 children's corners, 17 of them in school yards and 20 in parks. The fields are in the care of 55 men, one for each and in the larger ones two. Similar provision has been made for the children's corners. The playgrounds will be open every day after school and all day on Saturday. The Prince street playground in the North end will open all day every day.

Each corner is in the charge of a matron or custodian and to take care of the children who for one reason or another are excluded from school and would benefit by play out of doors, these custodians are instructed to have a few swings out for them all day, for taking it all in children would rather swing than do anything else. The corners are to be supervised by Miss Lulu A. Donovan, Miss Julia Murphy and Miss Helen G. Dolan.

AMHERST TO HAVE PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEW YORK.—Funds for a new public library for Amherst, Mass., to be known as the Jones library, are provided in the will of Minot Jones, which has been filed at the surrogate's court. The son, Minot, receives the bulk of the property and distant relations receive \$50,000.

NORTH SHORE CARPENTERS WIN

SALEM, Mass.—By an agreement entered in by master builders and the North Shore building trades council the union carpenters in this district will receive a wage of 50 cents an hour for the coming year, the previous wage being 47½ cents, the master builders reserving the right to choose their men. There is no change in the plumbers strike situation, some 90 journeymen plumbers being idle, and no plumbing is being done in this district.

FOURTH OF JULY PLANS MADE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Harry A. Simonds, E. F. Preston, J. Lowe McMahon, Daniel H. Regan and G. E. Campbell, appointed to have charge of the municipal Fourth of July celebration, organized Wednesday night with Simonds as chairman and Mr. Campbell as secretary. Plans were outlined for a children's entertainment in the morning, athletic sports and band concert in the afternoon and fireworks and concert in the evening.

COLLEGE TO GET \$350,000
LANSING, Mich.—The bill appropriating \$350,000 for new buildings at the Michigan Agricultural College, passed the Senate recently, word having been received that the House ways and means committee is unfavorable to the plan to increase the per capita tax for the institution.

PARIS BOURSE HOLIDAY
PARIS.—This being Ascension day, there was no session of the bourse.

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SHUMAN CORNER, Boston

CLASS PRESIDENTS BOTH PRISONERS OF RIVAL FORCES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Interest at Wellesley College was centered in the double capture of the freshman and sophomore class presidents, yesterday as a result of a class prank started by the sophomore class in an endeavor to ascertain the freshman colors.

Miss Rachel Davis of Providence, R. I., president of the sophomore class called at the residence of Miss Edith F. Jones of Los Angeles, Cal., president of the freshman class and invited her for an auto ride. Miss Jones promptly accepted the invitation and was soon on her way to Natick. At Natick they stopped at the Inn where the sophomores were having dinner and Miss Jones was a captive.

It was while the sophomores were endeavoring to get her to reveal the freshman colors that a knock was heard at the door and some one asked to see Miss Davis. Miss Davis answered the call and was the prisoner of a crowd of freshman girls who took her by automobile to Walnut Hill school, a preparatory school for girls in Natick, where she was kept for the remainder of the evening.

BULKHEAD BIDS OPENED BY BOARD

Bids for the construction of a bulkhead on the commonwealth land at East Boston were opened at the offices of the port directors yesterday afternoon. The lowest was that of Lawler Brothers at \$163,587. Six firms submitted figures.

The items specified were for 3300 linear feet of oak piles and hard pine timber; 7220 linear feet of spruce piles and hard pine timber; 980 feet of spruce piles and spruce timber; 11,500 feet of platform. This last item means over two miles of platform. The totals of the bids follow:

Lawler Brothers, \$163,587; Rendle & Stoddard, \$166,176; John Cashman & Sons Co., \$177,352.80; W. H. Ellis, \$214,345.20; Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, \$321,250; H. P. Converse & Co., cost-plus 7½ per cent.

U. S. CONSTITUTION TOPIC OF LECTURE

Prof. Herbert Croley delivered the fourth of his series of lectures at Harvard University on "Democracy and the Constitution" last night. He said that the primary condition of self-government cannot be enjoyed by American democracy until the constitution can be amended with greater facility.

'DOWN EAST' BOATS MAKE RENDEZVOUS OF BOSTON HARBOR

Many Nova Scotia Schooners Drop Anchor Here Today After Varying Experiences at Sea

Boston harbor served as a rendezvous for skippers of little schooners from "down east" today, and many a jest was passed as the little craft came to anchor on the flats. Several of the schooners came down from Nova Scotia with lumber, and as each one came in, her skipper was plied with questions from the other captains regarding his passage, and jokes were passed about the ability of each other's vessels.

Many of the boats left some eastern port several days apart, but reached here today, some plank holding up one vessel along the coast and bowing another along at a rapid clip. Seldom do so many of them arrive so near together.

From Bear River, N. S., came the British schooner Valdaire, Captain Moore, with 60 cords of wood and 1000 feet of piling. Four days were occupied in the passage. Wednesday morning one of the stays that hold the deckload in position was carried away, but quick work by those on board saved the cargo from working loose and going by the board.

Captain Durant brought the British schooner A. J. Sterling into port from Hantsport, N. S., with 124,712 feet of hemlock boards after a seven day trip. On board the British schooner Nevis, Captain Hines, which arrived from Minersville, N. S., was 156,000 feet of pine and spruce boards. Several days were occupied in getting away from the Nova Scotia coast, but after leaving Bliss harbor, N. B., but 36 hours were taken to reach Boston. The Nevis sailed from Minersville 10 days ago.

Fifteen days were required by the American three-masted schooner Jennie S. Hall, Captain Baird, to make port from Walton, N. S., with 1530 pieces of piling, while the Jessie Ashley, Captain Spicer, was seven days from Maitland, N. S.

Many schooners are anchored on the flats awaiting a favorable wind before sailing, among them being the old Hiram, bound for Maine ports, with Captain Orme's wife Georgia as skipper and the captain as mate.

BALUCHISTAN PRINCE IN CITY

Accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Violet Ethel Rocklitz of New York, Prince Ranji Smile, son of the Ameer of Baluchistan, is now in Boston on a visit. The prince, who is somewhat of an epicure, is to give an exhibition of his native cookery at the Copley Plaza hotel next Saturday morning.

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Tariff Reformers Said to Agree to Support Bonar Law Plan

COTTON GROWING IN NILE REGION GIVEN IMPETUS

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Benefits by Report of Federation Work Noting Government Aid and Containing Expert Criticism

PROBLEMS TAKEN UP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Important and interesting information about the growth of cotton in Egypt and present developments in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is contained in the annual report of the visit of the delegation of the International Cotton Federation to Egypt last autumn, under the leadership of the president, Sir Charles Macrae.

The report issued recently is quite a bulky volume of 317 pages. It contains, in addition to a record of the conferences which were held at Alexandria and Cairo, the details of the delegation's tour through the Nile delta; a comprehensive account of the agricultural methods adopted by the Egyptian department of agriculture, the Khedivial agricultural society, and by various large estate companies; information regarding the reclamation of land, and concerning other problems which are being grappled with for increasing the supply of Egyptian cotton.

There is ample evidence all through these pages that the energetic and experienced administration of Lord Kitchener is producing results of the far-reaching importance to Egypt.

Secretarial Report In

Subsequent to the conferences in Egypt the international secretary, Arno Schmidt, visited the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the report of his visit, to which Sir Reginald Wingate, Governor General of the Sudan, contributes a valuable preface, is included in the volume, and there are also interesting statistics regarding the growth of the world's cotton trade.

The chief consideration underlying the efforts which are now in progress to stimulate the growth of cotton in North-east Africa is contained in the following passage of a speech which Sir Charles Macrae made shortly after his return from Egypt, on the occasion of a deputation waiting upon the prime minister and other members of the government, to induce them to give government aid to the development of cotton growing in the Sudan.

Sir Charles Macrae said: "It must never be overlooked that though other countries are developing their cotton industry England has developed much more rapidly than any of them, and that practically all the countries of the world are customers of England for cotton goods; that England's cotton industry depends for about three quarters of its employment on export trade; that cotton goods represent about one third of the total exports of manufactures and that the cotton which can be produced in Egypt and the Sudan is of the utmost importance to England, as she consumes more of this class of cotton for her fine manufactures than all the other countries of the world combined."

Planting Encouraged

In response to this and other appeals, as the report sets out in detail, the government, while continuing to encourage the Kitchener and his advisers and energetic staff, to further advance the work of cotton growing in Egypt, especially by the reclamation of land, have promised to introduce early this session a bill, which will authorize the treasury to guarantee the payment of interest on a loan to be raised by the government of the Sudan to the extent of £300,000.

In his preface to Mr. Schmidt's report, already referred to, Sir Reginald Wingate, although not committing himself to the endorsement of all Mr. Schmidt's conclusions, commends his report not only for its intrinsic worth but for the benefit which will accrue to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from such intelligent and sympathetic criticism as he offers.

The statistics which conclude the volume go to show that the owners of 90 per cent of the world's cotton spindles are in active cooperation with the International Cotton Federation. The publication of the report is especially useful at the present moment, when information regarding the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is much in request.

ARCTIC TRIP AIDE CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is announced that Mr. Stefansson has engaged Dr. A. Mackay to go with him on his Arctic journey. Dr. Mackay accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, and was one of the party of three who ascended Mt. Erebus and made the journey to the south magnetic pole. On his return to England, Dr. Mackay put forward a plan for the exploration of the Antarctic, the main feature of which was that the exploring party should live on seal, penguin, and so forth, and thus greatly reduce the amount of stores and equipment generally required on such expeditions. Dr. Mackay will now have an opportunity of testing the value of his theory, as Mr. Stefansson proposes to depend for feeding of his party largely on seal meat and caribou.

SUFFRAGISTS APPEAR TO BE WELL SUPPLIED WITH MONEY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—A Monitor cable has announced the arrest of Miss Annie Kenney, one of the prominent members of the Women's Social and Political Union, which took place almost on the eve of the mass meeting of the militant union at the Albert hall. Her arrest is described as an act of preventive justice, though no acts of violence can be laid to her account. She is known as one of the leaders and instigators of the militant methods.

The warrant of arrest was served on Miss Kenney at the office of the Women's Social and Political Union. She was taken to Bow street police court and charged before Sir Albert de Rutzen as "a disturber of the peace and an instigator of women to commit divers crimes and misdemeanors and as one likely to persevere in such unlawful conduct."

Miss Kenney's Defense

After Mr. Bodkin had stated the case for the director of public prosecution, Mr. Marshall for the defendant said that since he had only been instructed a few minutes previously, he had not even had time to explain to Miss Kenney the nature of the proceedings against her. He therefore asked the magistrate for a short adjournment, during which the prisoner would undertake not to break the criminal law. An adjournment until the following day was granted and surety being given for the defendant in

ULSTERMEN VOTE TO RECOGNIZE NO IRISH PARLIAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—At a recent meeting of the standing committee of the Ulster Unionist council presided over by the Marquess of Londonderry, Colonel Wallace moved and John Young seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The standing committee of the Ulster Unionist council hereby places on record its most cordial and grateful appreciation of the formation of the British League for the support of Ulster and the Union, and its thorough approval of the admirable manifesto which it has just issued to the British people. The Ulster case seems to us to be impregnable, whether regarded in the light of justice to an important and prosperous community of loyal British citizens or of the promotion of the true welfare of Ireland or of the unity, and even safety, of the empire itself. It is to Ulster, backed up and supported by the British League, that the nation must look for the first determined resistance to the perpetration of an outrage against our liberties under the Parliament act, and while the constitution is in suspense, so profoundly convinced are we of the moral outrage against our liberties and rights involved in forcing without mandate from the British people upon ourselves and upon the empire the impious legislation contained in the home rule bill, that we have entered into solemn covenant with each other to refuse to recognize the authority and laws of an Irish Parliament should it ever come into existence. In doing so we are confident that we stand where our fathers stood, as recorded in the pages of history, for the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people of the whole nation, and that the verdict of history will justify our action.

PAST SCHOLARS AID LONDON BOYS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An entertainment was given at Surrey House, Marble Arch, recently, under the patronage of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the lord mayor, Lady Battersea, the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., and Mrs. Lawson, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., and Lady Parker, and many others, to assist the cause of the old scholars clubs. It has been recognized for some time that school clubs are an excellent means of maintaining the good influence and discipline of the school over the large number of lads, 19,000 in London alone, who leave school every year and, in a large number of cases, take up work such as running errands. A movement was set on foot to unite such clubs in an association for mutual support, and a conference, at which an encouraging letter was read from the King, was held a year ago at the Guildhall.

The movement was initiated by the lord chief justice and others, and was supported by Lord chief justice and others, and was supported by Lord Strathcona, the lord mayor, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, the headmaster of Eton, Cyril Colb, and many others. The method adopted in forming school clubs is to keep a register of past scholars, where they are employed, their wages and prospects, and other particulars, and the clubs are found to encourage a spirit of loyalty and to lead to improvement in many important respects, such as attendance at evening classes.

UNIONIST GROUP ASKED TO BEND TARIFF PROGRAM

Austen Chamberlain Urges Cooperation With Bonar Law as Expedient While Not Yielding Reform and Preference Plank

PROGRESS IS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the grand committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, in the town hall, recently, Austen Chamberlain moved a resolution to the effect that the grand committee, while maintaining unchanged its adherence to the full policy of tariff reform and imperial preference, offered its cordial support and cooperation to Bonar Law in carrying out the program announced by him at Edinburgh on the 24th of January. Many of them, Mr. Chamberlain said, had very seriously doubted the wisdom in the change of procedure. He himself had never pretended that he liked it, but they were not going to ruin the whole cause because they could not at once have the whole of their own way.

After passing in review the history of the movement since it was first inaugurated by Joseph Chamberlain some 10 years ago, Mr. Chamberlain said they might rejoice in much progress. The whole attitude of the colonies toward us had changed. They were one and all eager to combine with us in defense of the empire, and they were ready to cooperate with us in trade. They have long sought to secure this cooperation, Mr. Chamberlain continued, but we are still withholding it, and it has now become an essential principle of the policy of the Liberal party that it is a crime against civilization and a crime against our own nation to treat our kinsmen better than strangers or to discriminate in favor of the dominions as against any other part of the world. When we are separated from them, he added, by so great a gulf as that how insignificant appear the differences as to ways and means that have sometimes appeared in our ranks.

Proceeding Mr. Chamberlain said he had but one fear, but it was one which he confessed at times caused him considerably anxiety. How long would the dominions consent to wait? How long would they continue to hold the door open? They were told to trust entirely to sentiment to preserve the union of the empire. He did not underrate—he never had underrated—the force of sentiment in human affairs. He thought it the greatest force behind any political movement. He did not think that for long the people of this country, or of any other country, could be got to march in pursuit of a purely selfish aim, or that they would keep up their ardor by impassioned appeals to their self-interest, to class hatred or prejudice against this or that rank in life. But they could not always appeal to sentiment, for sentiment unless it was expressed in deeds would inevitably sooner or later cease as an operative force.

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BRITISH INDIAN SERVICE WITNESS ATTACKS SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Giving evidence before the services commission, on the question of simultaneous examinations being held in England and India for the services, instead of, as at present, only in England, the Hon. G. S. Curtis, commissioner for the central division, said that he did not approve of the idea of simultaneous examinations, but, at the same time, he was not altogether satisfied with the present arrangement. He considered that the men did not come out to India young enough, and that though they were probably intellectually superior to the candidates recruited under the old arrangement, they were not sufficiently adaptable or receptive of new ideas.

The first few years of a civilian's life in the country, he said, involved attention to and study of what seemed dry detail and trivial routine, and it seemed to him sometime that young men who had been at the university for five or six years were rather above such things. He did not think the system of open examinations was equally suited to Indians. Political conditions being what they were, some form of nomination which would prevent candidates of one caste or section of a caste securing an undue proportion of the appointments, and would insure, as far as possible, that they came of good and loyal stock was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary. He did not think that any system of nomination was desirable as regarded European officers.

For Indians, Mr. Curtis advocated a system of combined nomination and examination, the nomination to be conducted by a board in each presidency. The board would be instructed to see that the candidates' antecedents were satisfactory, that his family was respectable and loyal and that he himself, if he passed, would do credit to his service.

NEW BUTTER MARK REACHED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—A record quantity of butter was shipped on the S.S. Argylshire recently, amounting to 28,536 boxes, approximately valued at £71,340. To cope with the rapidly increasing traffic, 20 butter wagons are to be built at the railway workshops at Ipswich, Queensland, at a cost of £4200.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM MAY BE TAKEN OUT OF POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—There is a movement on foot within the trade unions, having for its object the separation of political and industrial interests. Robert Williams, the general secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, is the initiator of the movement.

Mr. Williams, during his visit to Germany to study industrial conditions, became convinced that political and industrial work could not be performed with advantage by the same union; that men who were actively engaged in political work could not give the time and attention required to industrial objects. Another consideration, which has induced Mr. Williams to start the movement of reform in Great Britain, is the fact that many of the best trade unionists are Liberals, and that since the unions have af-

iliated with the Labor party, the interest of these men in the union work has decreased. It seemed to him also that the political movement required a wider basis than an industrial one, and that men should be organized for political purposes, not because of their trade, but because of their citizenship. It will be necessary, in order to bring into effect Mr. Williams' scheme, to wind up the present labor organization and to replace it by a new organization having individual voluntary membership for its base. The Labor party would then be made up of a number of affiliated local labor parties or committees. This would finally do away with any idea of association with a political party being made a condition of membership with a trade union.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS MAY CONFORM TO PARENTS' DESIRES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at a dinner of the Eighty Club recently, Lord Crewe dealt briefly with the government's education proposals. It was, he said, a matter somewhat damaging to the amour-propre of this country, that in all those countries on the continent of Europe to which they looked as models in educational efficiency, the age of the child on leaving the elementary school was not less than 14, and in some cases there was added to that, compulsory attendance at continuation schools for two or three years. Half-time possessed a deserved bad name in this country, but there were certain parts of the country in which that was even more important than the maintenance of full time elementary education, was the definite continuation of education to an age considerably greater than that which the law now made compulsory.

Turning to consider the principle underlying the government's proposals Lord Crewe said it was quite clear that if they were going to devise and enforce a national system of education covering the whole ground, it was impossible that the system could represent the ideal of every individual belonging to every church and holding any conceivable point of view. But he thought it ought not to be impossible to devise means by which those parents who preferred that their children should attend a school of an undenominational character should have a better chance of gratifying their wishes than they had at the present moment.

NAVY LEAGUE ON ADMIRALTY PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Navy League has just issued a statement expressing its profound regret with the recent speech delivered by the first lord of the admiralty, in the House of Commons, on the naval estimates.

Mr. Churchill, the statement declares, has abandoned with almost reckless indifference, the standard of superiority for the British fleet which he himself, with such lucidity of argument, established last year. It insists on the importance of a strict adherence, both in spirit and letter, to the principle of a "60 per cent superiority of ships of the dreadnought type," and finally declares its conviction that, as the responsible minister in Parliament cannot be relied upon to adhere steadfastly and persistently to a program of construction, which the pressure of foreign naval rivalry demands, our naval position in the future can only be safeguarded by the passing of a navy law which will secure at the earliest possible point of time a standard of power of two keels to one in capital ships, against the next strongest European power.

Further, the statement adds, such a navy law should be accompanied by an aerial law, to enable us to secure, within a definite time, the command of the air, sea power and air power having now become, for the purpose of defense, inseparable.

ITALIAN FORCE ROUTS ARABS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—General Tassoni at the head of an expeditionary force embarked from Bengazi recently for Tolmetta, where a landing was effected without opposition with the exception of a little desultory firing. A general movement of Arabs throughout Cyrenaica is reported as a result of the action of the Italians. Attacks have been delivered on Bengazi, Tobruk, and Derna. At Bengazi the Arabs made use of some cannon left behind by the Turks; they were driven back, however, beyond the Benina oasis and the cannon were captured.

RUMANIA GRANTS DONATION

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—By 88 votes to 13, the Rumanian Chamber has granted Prince Carol of Rumania a donation of £4000. The vote was preceded by a somewhat violent discussion, speeches of considerable heat being made.

ELECTRIC TRACTION ON RAILWAYS IN GERMANY OPPOSED

Military Expert Argues for Maintenance of Steam Power for Reasons of Defense

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Major-General Keim, so well known in connection with the navy league, discusses in the Tag the proposals to introduce electric traction on German railways.

Germany's aim, he says, has always been to organize her railway system in such a manner that she can get her troops and munitions quickly to the frontier. He hopes that the plan of the authorities will be, not merely to defend her frontiers mechanically, but to protect them by a hasty march into the enemy's territory. Russia, he points out, has, of late years, greatly improved her railway system towards the German border. This he traces to French influence and considers that it has been done with an easily recognizable offensive object. The efficiency of the railway system being so important, Major-General Keim is alarmed at the idea of it being electrified. He therefore rejoices over the fact that the proposal to make a beginning with the suburban lines round Berlin has not been approved by the lower house of the Prussian Diet. The opposition of the lower house, however, as has been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, had no connection with military defense strategy but was mainly due to the general hostility of the Agrarian Conservatives to the schemes of the Berlin municipal authorities.

Major-General Keim points out that if electric traction were in force the whole mobilization plan might be interfered with, or even frustrated at the critical moment, if the power station were partially or wholly destroyed by dynamite or short circuit deliberately produced at some place along the line. He also recalls the statement made by the leaders of the Socialist party that the Socialist party would, in given cases, do all in its power to prevent mobilization, and remarks that while the state railway workers have up to the present remained politically reliable, the workmen in the electrical works are organized in trade unions, and are thus politically under the influence of the Socialists party.

The new army bill, he thinks, has brought home to the nation the seriousness of the political and military situation and he is convinced that his arguments against abandoning steam traction in favor of electricity will find universal support.

The question of the delimitation of the Macedonian frontier was the subject of Dr. Daneff's visit. The results of this visit are not known, though it is stated with some certainty that the Czar gave Dr. Daneff to understand that he was not of the opinion that Salonika should fall to Bulgaria.

SYRACUSE IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK STATE

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CLARK MUSIC CO.,
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The Monitor's Best Advertisement

Is the paper itself. If you are not familiar with the way in which the paper presents the news, gathered from the various quarters of the globe, and the constructive interpretation of public opinion through its editorials, a brief study of it will be more informing to you than anything which might be said here.

News from the New England States

RHODE ISLAND GOVERNOR CALLS EXTRA ELECTION

Bond Issue for Construction of State Highways to Be Question for Voters to Decide by Special Ballot June 3

MANY BILLS SIGNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier has signed the act calling a special election June 3 for the submission to the people of a proposition to issue bonds for penal and reformatory institutions and for the construction of state highways.

When the measure was transmitted to the secretary of state yesterday, Mr. Parker at once started to issue the calls for the election. The special election is to follow, in every detail, the routine of a regular November state election.

Mr. Pothier has also signed and transmitted to the secretary of state nine measures asked for by the city of Providence. These bills are to hire \$250,000 for park purposes, to reorganize the city clerk's department, to establish a board of recreation, to readjust salaries, to hire \$150,000 for widening Elmwood avenue, to hire money for school purposes and to reorganize the tax assessors' department.

The act increasing salaries of clerks in the secretary of state's office has been signed, as has the act giving biennial town elections to Coventry. The act creating the Edgewood and Pawtuxet fire districts has also been approved. The increased salaries for the attorney-general and his assistants have met with executive favor.

Resolutions directing the issue of \$500,000 harbor improvement bonds and \$300,000 metropolitan park bonds have been approved, as has the act creating the office of state entomologist under the board of agriculture. The amendment to the dentistry practice law has been signed. The appropriation for Perry centennial celebration has been approved.

An act in amendment of the fireman workmen's compensation act was signed by Governor Pothier late Tuesday and was transmitted to the secretary of state yesterday forenoon.

This measure, in effect, provides that in reckoning compensation to be paid for injuries, insurance shall not be considered in any way.

CREDIT EXCHANGE WILL BE PART OF BOARD OF TRADE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Springfield credit exchange, which has been operated for two years as a semi-official bureau for the business men of the city, is soon to be incorporated as a regular department of the Board of Trade and run for the benefit of its members. Its name will be the credit reporting and collecting department of the board, and it is expected that Charles H. Bissell, who has built up the business of the exchange as an independent enterprise, will be retained as the manager of the new department. Two other men, to be named later, will probably be associated with him in the work.

The plan of taking over the exchange as an official department of the board will be to give the members every service that the exchange has heretofore been giving to its subscribers. The reporting and collecting work will be continued and enlarged, and each member will be served on a percentage basis, according to the amount of dues paid in to the board. On this plan the service of the department will be given free upon request up to a certain point, determined by the revenue received from the applicant, and a charge to cover expenses will be made for all service beyond that point.

RAILROAD MEN URGE PASSING OF FULL CREW BILL

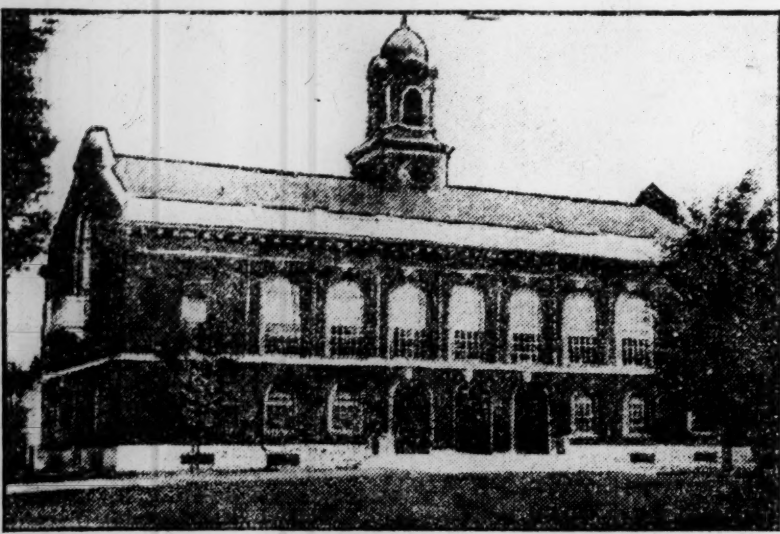
HARTFORD, Conn.—Before the legislative committee on railroads the railroad operatives appeared yesterday in behalf of the full crew bill. The railroad officials reply next Tuesday.

There were present from the railroad companies General Superintendent Woodward, Superintendent Barde of the New York division and officials and lawyers for the Central New England and Central Vermont roads.

Representative Wilson of Bridgeport presented the railroad men's side and nearly three hours was taken up. He first outlined what the railroad men claimed and what they would show. Among those who spoke was B. H. Douglass of New Haven, who represented the men who by the fares they paid and the rates on the goods which they sell "pay the dividends of the railroads." He said he represented officially the United Commercial Travelers, who have 518 members in the state.

Mr. Douglass said the traveling public is not getting the protection over the railroads in the state that it ought to have. He said the railroad commission 17 years ago did wrong when it allowed a baggage-master to be classed as a trainman.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN *** BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS ***



Town hall in Needham, Mass.

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Founded in 1711, Needham is a typical New England town. Situated only 12 miles south of Boston, on high and well drained land with unexcelled water, the residents are proud of their home town. Civic business and the town meeting center in the "square," where the well appointed town hall stands. With the foliage of trees as a setting and the "green" in the foreground, an attractive picture is presented to both resident and visitor. Needham's industry is knitting and the products of underwear, hosiery and sweater mills are distributed far and wide.

PITTSFIELD BOARD OF TRADE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Pittsfield Board of Trade held its annual meeting Wednesday evening, about 50 members being present. President George H. Southard, Jr., Vice-President Harry Holden, Treasurer Charles W. Sanger and Clerk John Parker were all re-elected. Directors elected to serve until 1915 are: R. D. Birdwell, J. P. Barnes, A. F. Bassett, H. L. Dunham, F. G. Ferry, C. E. Gleason, Joseph Insell, Joseph Ward Lewis and W. S. Skates. The 1914 directors were elected last year.

The board now has 230 members, 46 having been added and 100 lost during the past year. The summer resort bureau has been a great success, but the deferred claims bureau had little business and is to be discontinued.

The treasurer's report shows the gross receipts to have been \$552,772, and expenditures \$398,167, leaving a balance of \$154,605. The accounts receivable amount to \$915. The reports were accepted.

PROGRESSIVES TO HOLD BIG RALLY IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for a big Progressive rally in city hall Tuesday are being made by the local Progressive Club, with the cooperation of the state Progressive committee.

There have already been requests for nearly 2000 tickets. The exercises will begin with a conference at the Worthy hotel at 2 o'clock, at which all the leading members of the party in the state will be present. Matthew Hale, state chairman of the party, will preside, and among the speakers will be Herbert Knox Smith, the Progressive candidate for Governor in Connecticut last fall. One of the features of the day will be a reception at 4 o'clock in the mahogany room to Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and Mrs. George H. Mellen by the women of this city and vicinity. The rally will be held at 8 p. m. Senator Miles C. Poindeux of Washington will be the principal speaker, and Joseph Walker, the Republican candidate for Governor last year, will preside.

SHRINERS MAY BUY PROPERTY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Action is expected to be taken favorably to purchasing a piece of property on Sargent street for a building for Melba temple of the Mystic Shrine. Members of the order confirmed the report that the purchase was being considered.

N. H. CARPENTERS MAY STRIKE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Members of the carpenters' union voted Tuesday to strike today, following a meeting of the Master Builders Association, at which demands of the union for a 44-hour week and an increase in wages to 41 cents an hour were refused.

VERMONT WANTS \$737,000 FOR LAKE IMPROVEMENTS

WASHINGTON.—The Burlington (Vt.) Commercial Club and other Vermont organizations are making efforts to secure a \$737,000 appropriation recommended by former Secretary of War Stimson, to deepen and straighten the narrows of Lake Champlain to connect with the New York state barge canal at Whitehall. The canal is to be completed next year and it is desired to have the narrows ready by the time the canal is opened as this is the only water outlet from Vermont.

Secretary Stimson transmitted to the House of Representatives on Feb. 13 last the recommendation of W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers of the army, following a survey and report called for by the river and harbor act of June 25, 1910. The recommendation was for widening the channel to a minimum of 200 feet,

MAPLES SET OUT IN CHICOPEE TO SHADE STREETS

CHICOPEE, Mass.—Present progress in planting maple shade trees all over the city indicates that the whole lot of about 200 provided for by this year's appropriation will be in the ground along the grass plots in the Center and the Falls.

On Tuesday 56 trees were set out in the Center on Pearl, Elm, Auburn, South, Chapin, Grape, Dublin, Kimball, Tremont, Center and Cabot streets, and on Wednesday morning 50 more were placed on Emmett, Taylor and Sheridan streets in the Falls.

The practice of setting out trees was begun two years ago, and all the trees set out in former seasons are in excellent condition.

TOWN MAY BUY WATER COMPANY

SOUTHBURIDGE, Mass.—Experts now at work on the books of the Southbridge Water Supply Company are expected to value the company's holdings at more than \$300,000.

That the town shall buy at these figures, if at all, is determined in the franchise of the company as given it by the town. The cost figures have been formally demanded of the company by this committee representing the town: Herman S. Cheney, Charles A. Chapman, Myron B. Clemence, Alexis Boyer, Jr., and J. Anatole Caron.

NEW FARE BILL BECOMES LAW

CONCORD, N. H.—Governor Feltner signed the bill on Wednesday passed by the Legislature authorizing the public service commission to establish a new schedule of railroad fares and rates in New Hampshire. He also approved appropriations for new buildings of \$100,000 for the state normal school at Keene, and \$80,000 for the New Hampshire College at Durham.

EXPOSITION HALL IS PLANNED

PORTLAND, Me.—It is practically assured that Portland's proposed exposition building will be built on the Winslow lot at Forest avenue and Belmont street. The directors of the exposition building association have considered the other sites proposed and the general opinion of all interested seems to be that the Winslow lot is the most desirable site proposed.

STATE HIGHWAY CONSIDERED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Visiting Ware on Wednesday, the legislative committee on road and bridges went over the road between that town and West Brookfield with the purpose of determining whether an appropriation of \$10,000 for a state highway should be allowed. In the evening the committee held a hearing on the question at Ware.

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UTILITIES MAKE LESS RETURNS IN RHODE ISLAND

Public Service Corporations While Having Greater Gross Earnings Pay Back Less Taxes

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—While gross earnings of the four public utilities corporations operating under franchises in the city streets for the first quarter of 1913 were greater than the earnings for the same period in 1912 by more than \$88,000, the franchise taxes paid for the quarter are more than \$2000 less than last year.

The gross earnings of the four corporations for the first quarter of 1913 are \$1,023,702.80, against \$935,015.16 for the same period last year. The franchise taxes this year are \$10,289.60, against \$12,441.28 last year.

The difference is caused by the reduction of the tax on the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, which, under its new franchise, pays a tax of 3 per cent on its gross earnings, against a tax of 5 per cent paid in the corresponding period last year, when the old franchise was in effect.

While the gross earnings of this corporation increased from \$278,278.01 in the first quarter of last year to \$302,164.09 for the corresponding period this year, the company's tax for the opening three months of 1913 is \$9064.92, against \$13,913.90 last year.

By allowing the Providence Gas Company to operate without a franchise, the city lost the franchise tax from this corporation for the first quarter of the year. The tax paid for the first three months of 1912 was \$9991.83, and was paid on gross earnings of \$333,060.90.

The heaviest tax for the first quarter is that of the Rhode Island Company, which, as lessee of the Union Railroad Company, pays \$23,076.97 on gross earnings of \$461,539.32. The company of last year paid \$21,085.02 on earnings of \$419,714.33.

In amount of earnings and tax paid the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company ranks second, with the Providence Telephone Company third. The latter corporation paid a tax of \$728.40 on earnings of \$242,613.28, against a tax of \$6613.17 on earnings of \$220,438.99 in 1912.

The Providence Cable Tramway Company, operating on College Hill, earned \$17,386.20, and paid a tax of \$869.31 against earnings of \$16,583.83 and a tax of \$829.19 last year.

SOUTHWICK MUST LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR ELECTRICITY

SOUTHWICK, Mass.—Manager Thomas T. Legie of the local municipal gas and electric plant has received word from the state commission that it will be impossible for Westfield to furnish electric power for the residents of Southwick without special legislation.

At the recent town meeting in Southwick an appropriation of \$600 was made for the purpose of buying and installing power apparatus in Southwick. The Westfield municipal plant and the Amherst Power Company desired to sell the power desired, but the citizens of Southwick preferred to do business with the Westfield concern.

Manager Legie has notified the Southwick authorities that if they can string wires to their town line Westfield will string wires to the line to connect with the line constructed by Southwick. There is but little probability of this being done, however, as considerable time would be required and the Southwick citizens are desirous of securing power without delay. The business will in all probability now go to the Amherst Power Company.

PORTSMOUTH TO RESTORE STREETS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Sewer construction, sidewalk and road work is contemplated by the board of public works, which outlines one of the busiest programs that it has announced for years. The sewer work will include the building of new sewer along Newton avenue and the reconstruction of the south sewer, which is causing some concern and uneasiness to the residents who live adjacent to the outlet.

Included in the road work under contemplation is the restoration to a normal condition of the streets in the south side of the city which have been neglected from time immemorial.

STREET LIGHTS TO BE ELECTRIC

BELCHERTOWN, Mass.—Electricity was turned on here for the first time Wednesday night in the street lights, after the town had been lighted for the past 27 years by kerosene lamps.

For 15 years the guild of the town, a society of women, furnished the lamps, but for the past 10 years the town has taken them in charge.

GOLF IMPROVEMENT PLANNED

EXETER, N. H.—An organization has been incorporated under the laws of the state and will be known as the Lady Hill Land Company. It has bought from Walter S. Carlisle the 40-acre tract where the Exeter Country Club has been located and the golf links and clubhouse will be improved under the new organization. Mr. Carlisle will cut off the wood and the space for golf will thus be greater.

DIVIDENDS OF THE RAILROADS SHOW DECREASE

Steam Carriers in Maine While Gross Assets Increase Pay Less in Profits—Railway Returns

AUGUSTA, Me.—Gross assets of the steam railroad corporations in Maine are \$215,928,440.57, against \$209,379,810.30 for 1912, an increase of \$5,548,629.67, according to the annual report of the board of railroad commissioners filed with the Governor and council yesterday. The several classes of assets are: Property investment, \$163,275,292.40; securities, \$14,586,514.75; other investments, \$2,150,662.89; working assets, \$28,353,132.55; accrued income not due, \$605.01; deferred debit items, \$7,562,232.07.

The gross liabilities, including capital stock but excluding appropriated surplus are \$199,630,682.55. These liabilities are divided as follows: Capital stock, \$66,318,000.70; mortgage, bonded and secured debt, \$85,506,940.72; working liabilities, \$42,241,975.99; accrued liabilities not due, \$2,088,915.80; deferred credit items, \$3,274,750.04.

A comparison of the figures shows that there was an increase over the previous year of \$8,548,629.67 in gross assets and an increase of \$8,297,065.32 in gross liabilities.

The total amount of dividends declared by the steam roads during the past year was \$2,741,511.12, a decrease of \$145,967.33 over the preceding year. Ten of the 14 companies declared dividends varying from 2 per cent to 6 per cent, and four paid no dividends.

The total amount of wages paid, excluding general officers, by the steam and street railroads in Maine was \$8,470,124.96. The total amount of wages paid, including general officers, was \$8,602,358.68.

The total amount of the dividends declared by the street railway companies during the past year was \$228,477.76, a decrease of \$14,334.19 over the preceding year.

Five of the companies paid dividends varying from three and one half per cent to seven per cent.

ENTIRE FIRE FORCE RESIGNS

SALT LAKE CITY.—With the exception of Chief W. H. Bywater, every active member of the Salt Lake City fire department resigned Wednesday because of the refusal of the city commission to grant their demands for increased wages. The resignations will become effective May 5.

Best in the long run— Goodrich Tires

The tread of a Goodrich Tire, instead of being a separate piece or part, is actually the outside of the tire.

It is of the tire—not merely put on it. This is one reason why the thick, tough Goodrich tread does not peel or strip.

Unit molding is the great principle of construction in Goodrich Tires. It was the way we made the first American clincher tire, sixteen years ago. We have never changed the method, because it is a principle proven over and over in our forty-three years of successful rubber manufacturing.

The whole Goodrich Tire—layers of rubber-impregnated fabric, strips of pure rubber, extra strips thickening and reinforcing the sides and eliminating chances of rim injury, beads and thick, tough tread—is converted into a single, strong, lively, integral structure—a unit.

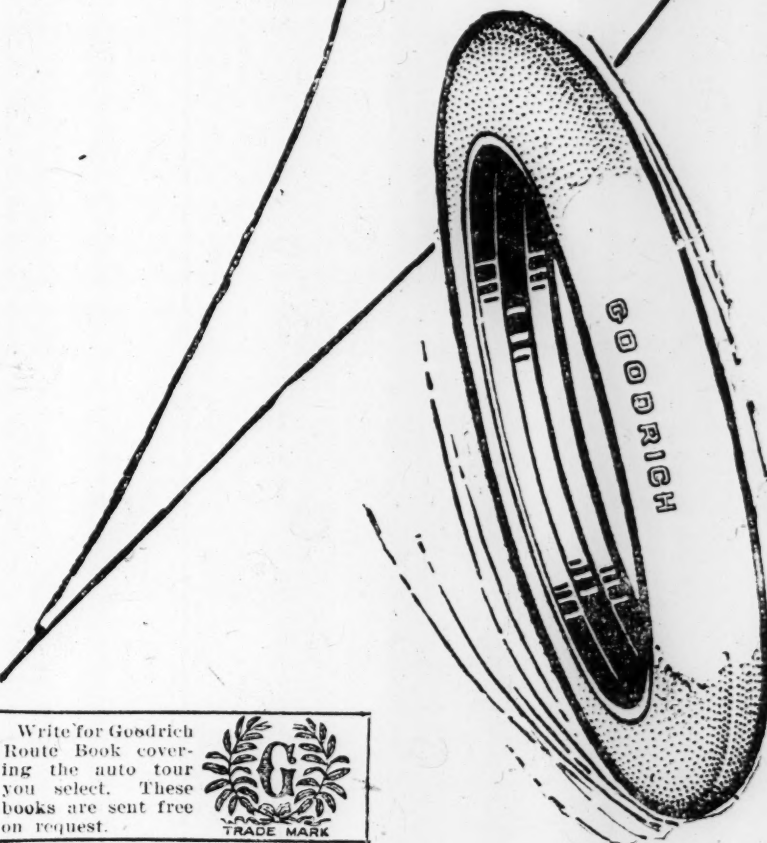
No weak places—no dead spots because of vulcanizing. The result is long, satisfactory, uniform service and wear.

We'll send you free our folders telling you how to get the most service from your tires.

Your tire dealer will supply you with whatever style of Goodrich Tire is best for your needs. They are all the same kind and quality.

The B. F. Goodrich Co.
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Branches and Service Stations in All Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Tires



Write for Goodrich Route Book covering the auto tour you select. These books are sent free on request.



INDUSTRY BOARD PLANNED FOR LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—An industrial commission for this city is proposed by members of the newly organized Business Men's Association, the Merchants Association and a prominent shoe manufacturer in Lynn. It would be the purpose of the commission to act as a board of arbitration between employer and employee, to boom Lynn and provide means of attracting other industries into Lynn.

Election by the voters is proposed for the members of the commission. It is thought that such an organization would tend to greatly reduce the labor troubles of Lynn.

Clean your sinks with Gold Dust

No place in the home gathers grease as quickly as the kitchen sink. GOLD DUST washing powder, however, has the peculiar quality of dissolving and cutting grease and if, after each dishwashing, a suds is made in the dishpan with warm water and GOLD DUST and the sink thoroughly rinsed with these suds, the last particle of dirt and grease will be removed.

The sink pipe will never become clogged with grease if GOLD DUST and plenty of hot water are used for washing the sink morning and evening.

GOLD DUST is sold in 5c size and LARGE packages. The large package means greater economy.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

WILLISTON TRUSTEES CHOSEN
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At a meeting of the trustees of Williston Seminary held at Easthampton Wednesday two new trustees, Robert T. Clapp and John L. Hall, both lawyers in Boston, were elected.

AMUSEMENTS
Mrs. W. S. Butler's
25th MAY FESTIVAL
MECHANICS BUILDING
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913
Dances Under Direction of
MRS. LILLA VILES WYMAN
Afternoon at 2:00. Evening at 8:00
Tickets for sale at 175 Tremont Street, Room 21, and by Burke at the Adams House.

WANTASKET
Beach Steamboat Co.
Steamboats leave June's Wharf Daily
A. M., 6:15, 10:30. P. M., 2:30 and 5:30
*Omitted Sundays.

THE
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is always at your service
and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.
Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston.

Pupils to Dance in Maytime Fete

Spring's Pretty Fairy Story to Be Retold in Pageant by Boys and Girls of the Dorchester High School

AID TO SCHOLARSHIP

Sunshine and butterflies, raindrops and flowers, fairies, insects, the Spirit of the Spring, brownies and children all are preparing to obey the summons of the king and queen to participate in a May day revel at the Dorchester high school tonight. As the story goes, the king and queen were talking one day with the one whom they afterward appointed as master of the revel. This one suggested that the coming of the May might not be attended by festivities other than those with which the court was wont to celebrate. He would invite the Spring herself, the fairies, the butterflies, the little children. He so interested the king and queen they commanded him to arrange a festival according to his own ideas, and this is to be it.

Teachers and pupils at the school have been busily preparing for the pageant for weeks. It is wholly the work of the school. All the teachers and all the pupils have contributed toward its success. The committee in charge is composed of Miss Edith A. Mayberry, chairman, assisted by Miss Grace Plummer and Miss M. Lillian Smith. The pageant itself is a drama written by Miss Plummer. The music was composed and the songs of the fairies taken from Shakespeare. The costumes, with the exception of a few that were hired, were made in the domestic art department under the direction of Miss Grace W. Ripley. The commercial department has done all the printing which, besides the programs, includes directions to the dancers and others taking part.

The dancing is the feature of the pageant. It is in the charge of Miss Mary E. Stratton, who conducts the physical training at the high school. These dances are beautiful. Many of them were originated for the pageant, delicate and dainty as seems suited to fairies, butterflies, insects and raindrops, and other strong and vigorous folk dances. As gathered on the stage for the dress rehearsal the pictures presented were charming in their color, grouping effects of light and shade, grace, rhythm and harmony.

The instrumental music is to be given by members of the school orchestra. The entire orchestra, under the direction of Harold Bishop, the conductor, will give a half hour concert preceding the pageant. The entertainment is given for the benefit of the scholarship fund. Every year the school helps one or two pupils financially through their first year in college. This is the first entertainment of a very extended nature ever undertaken by the Dorchester high school.

Situated in a part of the city where each house is surrounded by green lawns and flower gardens, where trees line the streets and birds carol in their branches, the spring means more to the pupils of the Robert G. Shaw school in West Roxbury than it does to those that are in the city proper. May day has been much talked about in that school, and the manual training teacher has helped the pupils make baskets and pretty boxes that later today are to be filled with wild flowers, early shrubs and fruit blossoms and hung on doorknobs to give happy surprises to some persons within. The thought of carrying this out in the school is to cultivate those ideas of simple beauty and sentiment that give pleasure to others.

Daughters of New Hampshire held a May day luncheon at Ryeview court today, the president of the society, Mrs. Sarah Dearborn, presiding. There will be music during the luncheon and much cordiality has been aroused by the surprise which has been promised the members by the committee in charge of arrangements.

May Breakfast at Lynn

LYNN, Mass., Between 3500 and 4000 Lynn citizens attended the twenty-first annual May breakfast held at the state armory on South Common street this morning. Mrs. May L. Sheldon, as general chairman was assisted by a big corps of assistants from the several Lynn churches and other organizations. The object of the May breakfast is city-wide cordiality, and the citizens have for a score of years responded generously.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S WORK AT NEWARK INVOLVES MILLIONS

NEWARK, N. J., Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 is expected to be spent by the Central Railroad of New Jersey on improvements which comprise the practical reconstruction of its Newark-New York line, including the building of a transfer station near the west bank of the Passaic and opening of a new route for through trains that will bring this city practically within the main line zone.

The road plans to spend possibly an other \$1,000,000 in replacing the wooden station at Broad street, Newark. The officials, however, are not predicting just when actual steps will be taken toward the construction of the new terminal. Rebuilding work involves the construction of six bridges and the elevation of the tracks for a distance of about two miles. The new spans are to be over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, avenue P and avenue R, in this city; the Morris canal and Mallory avenue, in Jer-

MR. WILSON TO APPEAL FOR JURY REFORM IN HOME STATE

President Leaves for New Jersey This Afternoon to Lead Attack Against Opponents of Former Governor's Plan—Will Make Several Speeches

WASHINGTON, President Wilson's first appeal to the people, which he promises shall not be the last, begins tonight. In his home state of New Jersey, he plans to oppose the non-partisan organization, which he alleges has combined to defeat the people's will by preventing the enactment in the Jersey Legislature of a law which will reform the state jury system.

The combination which has dominated the Legislature during the recent session and which the President believes will be in control when the extra session opens next week, insists that any jury reform bill shall be submitted to a referendum vote.

President Wilson declares that this is for the purpose of defeating the purpose of the laws. He insists that the referendum plan would prevent jury reform from applying to the great counties of Essex in which Newark is located, Hudson, with Jersey City and Hoboken, and certain other counties where the bi-

partisan machines could combine to vote down the plan.

The President will leave on the private car Mayflower at 3 o'clock, arriving at Newark at 7:31, and proceeding to the new auditorium, where he speaks at 8 o'clock, immediately after the meeting he will motor to Elizabeth. After a speech there he will go back to Newark for short conference, later proceeding to New York, where he will spend what is remaining of the night with Col. E. M. House. On Friday morning he will go to the Carteret Club in Jersey City where he expects to confer during the remainder of the day with leaders of the party and members of the Legislature. He will return to Washington on the midnight train Friday.

The President admits that he is concerned over the New Jersey situation. He has told his friends that it was very likely his wishes would be disregarded, but he has made it plain that he believes the people will see that "No man who opposes a real jury system is permitted to remain in public life."

GRAND TRUNK MEN HERE TO TALK NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Southern Division to Providence Theme of Conference in Hotel Touraine

Consideration of the affairs of the Southern New England railroad was given at a gathering in the Hotel Touraine yesterday at which were present Edson J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk, M. M. Reynolds, a vice-president of the Central Vermont, Cy Warman, director of the Grand Trunk, E. C. Smith, a director of the Central Vermont, and John S. Murdoch, vice-president of the Southern New England of Providence.

When asked the significance of the gathering, Mr. Warman declined to say, but he reiterated the purpose of the Grand Trunk to complete the Providence line when able to raise the money.

While the party was assembled, Percy Raymond, Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, came to the hotel. Later when asked about Mr. Todd, Mr. Warman said that none of his own party even knew of Mr. Todd's presence until he was gone.

Charles S. Mellon, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine, Ralph D. Gillette, president of the Western Construction Company, James B. Brady, head of a large construction company, and James Fitzhugh were among the guests registered at the hotel.

ARMORY FOR PORTSMOUTH

CONCORD, N. H., The Portsmouth armory bill passed the Senate last Tuesday.

The bill abolishing the bank commission and creating the office of bank commissioner was passed by the House.

This bill provides for the abolishment of the board of three bank commissioners and the creating of a board of one commissioner with the assistance of a deputy. It is an administration measure.

PRINCE FREDERICK EXPECTED

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Prince Albert Frederick, the second son of King George of England, will visit this city June 28, according to a message from the British admiralty got Wednesday by Governor Walter Davidson.

The prince will come on the warship Cumberland. He will remain in Newfoundland two weeks.

SUFFRAGE VOTE RATIFIED

MADISON, Wis., This state's Assembly Wednesday ratified its previous vote favoring woman suffrage.

City. The spans over avenue R and the canal will be concrete arches, and the others will be of steel.

Seashore trains will run over the new route, as will also many for more distant points.

Under the new arrangements it will not be necessary, except in isolated cases, it is promised, for passengers from Newark to change at Elizabeth or Elizabethport for any other points. They will be taken to the transfer station and there connect with the through trains. Although it is not as yet settled as to just what percentage of the through trains will come by the new route, it is promised that by it Newark will get as good a service, at any rate, as the average traveler will desire.

Hereafter electric power will be used in operating the ferry bridges, instead of hand power. There will also be new systems for the despatching of trains, which are expected to greatly increase efficiency.

COUNCIL BLUFFS HAS GOOD BUILDING RECORD FOR YEAR

Construction in City Totals \$1,000,000 and Is Taken to Mean Prosperity of Sound Nature

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., In the year expiring April 30, 1913, more than \$1,000,000 was spent in buildings in Council Bluffs.

The building permits issued by the city clerk authorized the expenditure of approximately \$800,000 in the construction of new residences, business blocks and factories during the 12 months.

This expenditure does not include the Wilcox greenhouses at Lake Manawa, outside the city limits, the Linscott greenhouses, and a number of factory additions and several residences just at the edge of the city, for which no permit was required.

A year of construction, which has not been equaled in a decade or more, is taken to mean for the city a prosperity of a most substantial and desirable nature.

HOME WORK BEST WOMAN'S TRAINING SAYS OFFICIAL

COLORADO CITY, Col., "Cooking, dish washing, dusting and other household duties are the very best training possible for public life. Without practice in these arts no woman need expect to succeed as a public official." This doctrine was expounded by Mrs. May Ammerman, who today qualifies as commissioner of records and seals and police magistrate.

At the recent election Mrs. Ammerman also was elected city clerk, but thinking she had enough work in the two positions the clerkship was transferred to another municipal department.

"A woman who has not succeeded in being a good housekeeper is not fit to hold public office," declared Mrs. Ammerman. "The housewife and mother are the generals in the home. If they are a success there, there is no reason why they should not be successes in public life."

As a police magistrate, Mrs. Ammerman will be required to deal with petty and juvenile offenders. She has little sympathy with methods of leniency in the majority of cases. She says if her own son comes before her in the role of a juvenile offender against the law she will deal with him as she would with any other.

RAZING OF MORGAN BUILDING BEGUN

NEW YORK—Demolition of the interior of the old Drexel building on Wall and Broad streets, which for years has been the home of the J. P. Morgan banking firm, has been begun. The razing of this landmark, which was erected by the late Anthony Drexel in 1873, and the adjoining old structure of the Mechanics & Metals National bank on Wall street, must be completed within 40 days from May 1.

The latter property was acquired by the late Mr. Morgan last year for the purpose of enlarging the old Drexel site for the new Morgan bank building, which will cost about \$2,000,000.

MR. PELLETIER SELECTED

OTTAWA, Ont., Hon. H. C. Pelletier of Quebec has been named by Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, as chairman of the board of conciliation in the dispute between the boot and shoe makers employed in factories in Quebec city and their employers. The other two members of the board are Felix Marois and G. Hebert, both of Quebec.

FREE WOOL PROTEST ENTERED

Robert Bleakie of Boston, a director of the Carled Woolen Manufacturers Association, has sent to Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine a written protest against placing wool on the free list.

LOWER COST FOR EXTENSION AIM OF PHONE BILL

Senator Julius Garst of Worcester Introduces Measure Which Proposes to Give Subscribers Better Advantages

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

To give to a telephone subscriber the right to install extension telephones at his own expense or to have them put in by the telephone company at a much smaller cost than at present is the subject of a bill introduced by Senator Julius Garst of Worcester and now under consideration before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs.

In an effort to make clear the nature of his proposition Senator Garst has prepared a statement which he has sent to the members of this committee. The telephone companies are said to be opposed to the bill, and Mr. Garst has sought to meet some of their objections in his statement.

He says in part:

"It is not the purpose of the bill to exact any censure upon the telephone company. A justifiable patent monopoly for 17 years is apt to beget an impression of perpetuity both in the minds of the company and of subscribers. A combination of circumstances disclosed to the author of the bill what he believes is an evasion of the private rights of telephone subscribers. The patent monopoly having terminated and the franchise being limited to the curb or main telephone, the subscriber should be privileged to contract on an economical basis for extension telephones. Such is the purport of the bill.

"The cost of an extension telephone does not exceed \$10. The telephone company receives for its use per year \$6 or \$9, according to the purpose of its use, most tribute being exacted where extension telephones are presumed to be most needed. Six dollars and \$9 represent 5 per cent on \$120 and \$180. This an outlay of \$10 is capitalized, on an income basis, at \$120 and \$180.

"That the domain and jurisdiction of the telephone company should not extend beyond the main telephone is still more evident when it is realized that the current that actuates one 20-candle power incandescent lamp is enough for 100,000 telephones. In other words it is too small to be a consideration and it is established by a series of cases that an inferior public advantage may justify a comparatively insignificant taking of private property for what, in its immediate purpose, is a private use.

"Extension telephones installed in one's own home or place of business do not add to one's right to use the public telephone line. They merely add to one's convenience in using what he clearly has a right to use. This is evident from the fact that but one subscriber at each end of the line can use it at the same time.

"The bill is in the interest of equal rights against special privileges. Its enactment into law would impose no appreciable burden upon telephone companies. Its purpose is merely to prevent telephone subscribers from being unjustly restricted by telephone companies. Telephones, as such, are not a monopoly. They can be bought in the open market. Any one has a right to manufacture and to own and use telephones.

"The telephone monopoly should apply only to the use of the public streets and highways for connecting lines, or at most the monopoly should not extend beyond the main telephone furnished by the company to the subscriber."

ART NOTES

An exhibition of the landscape paintings of F. Arthur Callender is on view at the Brooks Reed gallery.

"Dunes in Picardy" is a powerful, simple and poetic translation in paint of desolate gray dunes over which patches of green weeds struggle for foothold. Three lonely small trees occupy the right center of the canvas. Gray clouds drift in narrow streaks across the dull sky, warmed by the glow of the setting sun.

"Landscape, Nunspeet, Holland," is dominated by its foreground and middle distance of soft purple heather, through which a path of yellow sands winds up through a gap in the thick, luxuriant woods over the brow of a hill and dips into the valley below. Across the valley is a band of low-lying blue hills with puffs of gray clouds driving along their crests.

Other canvases are pastoral landscapes with sheep, in Normandy, painted with poetic feeling and a solid craftsmanship that neglects nothing, yet is never nagging. There is the hush of evening in the several river views.

CHILDREN IN FESTIVAL

Among those who will take part in the twenty-fifth annual May festival of Mrs. W. S. Butler to be held in Mechanics building next Saturday afternoon and evening, are Miss Mildred Macomber, Miss Frances Macdonnell, Paul Jones, Chute, Stella Best, Marjorie Eccles, Loretta Craig, Margaret McDonough, Caroline Brine, Marcia Williams, Doris Stewart and Therese Weiscope. The dances have been prepared under the direction of Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman of Boston.

Wakefield Wins Drill

WAKEFIELD WINNERS IN TECH DRILL



Left to right—Leon R. Horne, E. Hazen Walton, G. F. Gardner

I. W. W. ITALIANS TO HOLD PARADE IN DRAPER STRIKE

MILFORD, Mass., More than 500 members of the I. W. W., representing the entire Italian colony of this town, are to parade tonight under the direction of Joseph M. Colwell, strike leader. They will be headed by two bands and will hold a mass meeting in Lincoln square.

A feature today in connection with the strike was the parade of about 100 school children from this town to Hopdale. The marchers were organized by striking Italian women from the Lapworth textile web factory here. At one point along the line on automobile containing former Gov. Eben S. Draper of the company was held up by the marchers congregating in its path.

Following this parade the police went into conference to determine whether or not warrants should be asked for the arrest of the women who engineered the affair.

Joseph M. Colwell and Caleb F. Howard, strike leaders, occupied themselves with peaceful picketing. Frank J. Ward, a loyal employee of the Draper firm, was attacked by Italians when on his way to work today and severely injured.

Next Saturday was fixed for the appearance of Colwell and about a score of his associates when they were arraigned in the district court Wednesday forenoon on a charge of violation of the Hopdale bylaws forbidding parades and public addresses there, Tuesday morning. The postponement in the case of Howard was until May 7. The impetus into the shooting of Emilio Bechicchi, who was killed during a strike disturbance last week, was held Wednesday. A report will be issued later.

Striking foundrymen or their sympathizers late Wednesday night bombarded a boarding house conducted by Mrs. Kate Ackerman, where 10 employees of the company make their home. One of the missiles struck John Geleske, but caused only a slight injury. No one else was hurt.

VETERANS APPLY FOR TRIP SOUTH

PORTLAND, Me., More than 500 actual participants in the battle of Gettysburg now resident in Maine have signified their desire to attend the semi-centennial exercises at the state's expense. Of this total 481 had service in Maine organizations.

In the legislative resolve only actual participants were included. If sufficient funds are available, consideration will be given to the cases of men who for one reason or another were not present with their commands at the battle.

MR. ELLSWORTH LEAVES BOARD

WORCESTER, Mass., J. Lewis Ellsworth completed his connection with the state board of agriculture as its secretary yesterday and turned his books and papers over to Wilfred Wheeler, Concord, elected to succeed him.

Mr. Ellsworth intends sailing from New York, Tuesday, and will not return to Worcester until the last part of August.

CLUB TO FINANCE NEW HOME

WASHINGTON—The Commercial Club is considering the question of financing the club home recently acquired. The plan as presented by the committee calls for the issuance of \$135,000 bonds, bearing 5 per cent a year, with a sinking fund sufficient to retire \$2000 bonds per annum, beginning on Jan. 1, 1915. Of the issue of bonds the members will be asked to subscribe but \$80,000 and from the amount received \$35,000 will be used for the cash payment upon the property. For club improvements \$20,000 will be set aside. The remaining \$15,000 will be used for equipment.

WAKEFIELD WINS DRILL INTERSCHOOL COMPETITION HELD BY TECH

Wakefield high school members won the annual interscholastic prize drill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Irvington street armory yesterday. Not only did they win the team prize, a large silver shield, but the gold medal, the prize for the best individual drilling, was won by Sergeant George F. Gardner of the winning team.

Sergeant George H. Harned of the Stoneham corps won the silver medal for second individual honors, and Sergeant E. Hazen Walton of Wakefield scored 14 points. Stoneham 9, Medford 7, Lowell 5, Gloucester 1, Mansfield 0, New Bedford 0.

The judges were Lieut. E. L. Stone, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Pastene, M. I. T. C. C.; Maj. S. Brock, Jr., M. I. T. C. C. The prizes were awarded by Maj. E. T. Cole, the instructor in military science at the institute.

The contestants were: Gloucester high, E. T. Brown, A. B. Parsons, F. Johnson; Lowell high, G. C. Wilkins, W. C. Wilson, N. J. Vignotti; Mansfield high, L. C. Weingold, H. Keenan, W. C. McGinn; New Bedford high, R. Kilburn, M. Bateholder, H. H. Smith; Medford high, A. C. Keller, W. S. Fitch, C. Hwey; Stoneham high, G. H. Harned, J. Laughlin, W. H. Holden; Wakefield high, G. F. Gardner, E. H. Walton, L. R. Norrie.

GOVERNOR SULZER URGES ACTION ON STOCK MEASURES

ALBANY, N. Y., Governor Sulzer sent a message Wednesday to the Legislature urging the passage of the following bills:

"An act to amend the general business law, in relation to the listing of securities for sale on stock exchange.

"An act to amend the penal law, in relation to discriminations by exchanges or the practice thereof.

"An act to amend the penal law, in relation to transactions by brokers after insolvency, and in the rehypothecation of customers' securities.

"An act to amend the penal law, in relation to trading by brokers against customers' orders.

"An act to amend the penal law, in relation to false representations concerning securities.

"An act to amend the banking law in relation to the organization and regulating of exchange corporations.

"An act to amend the penal law in relation to reporting or publishing fictitious transactions and securities.

"An act to amend the penal law in relation to the delivery to customers of memoranda of transactions by brokers.

"Also the so-called Kendall bill, relating to unjust discriminations against the printing or engraving of bonds or certificates of stocks."

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTRY WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE

LONDON—After a debate in the Union Parliament of South Africa, marked by a somewhat warm exchange of speeches between General Botha and General Hertzog, a vote of want of confidence in the ministry has been rejected by 68 votes to 42. The minority included, besides General Hertzog's supporters, Labor members and a number of Unionists.

WILL EQUIP COLLEGE ROOMS

WICHITA, Kan.—With the financial affairs of the university in the best shape since it was founded, the board of directors of Friends University have decided to forego building the needed addition to the building until next year. It did, however, vote to finish the unused rooms in the building. The university building is one of the largest under one roof in the United States used for school purposes.

GOV. SULZER'S BILL DEFEATED IN N. Y. SENATE

ALBANY, N. Y., Governor Sulzer's state-wide direct primary bill was defeated by the Senate on Wednesday. But eight of the 50 senators supported the measure.

Several senators criticized the Governor for saying he would drive from the party any who opposed the bill in the course of his veto of the Blauvelt amendments to the primary and election law.

The Blauvelt bill, slightly changed from the form in which it was vetoed on the ground that it "was a fraud" and a "misérable makeshift" was reintroduced and advanced to the order of final passage.

Governor Sulzer attributes the defeat of the bill to the fact that both the Democrats and Republicans were bound by caucus action against it. His intention to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the bill is not concealed.

A prolonged debate, when the Governor's measure was upheld by only two speakers, preceded the bill's defeat in the Senate. Majority Leader Wagner asserted that although the Governor was "cognizant" of the preparation of the Democratic plans for election reform, he had volunteered no recommendations.

GERMAN CAVALRY INCREASE IS CUT MORE THAN HALF

LONDON—At a meeting of the budget committee of the Reichstag yesterday a combination of Center with Radicals and Socialists ended in the rejection of the government proposal for an increase of cavalry by 34 squadrons in favor of an increase of 15 squadrons only. A stand for the larger number was warmly supported by the war minister, but the committee, after having reduced the amount, adjourned until May 29.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PLOT IN PORTUGAL COMES TO NAUGHT

LONDON—An effort of the Republican extremists in Lisbon to upset the government by force, a plot which appears to have been supported by the monarchial element, has failed, and most of those engaged in it have been arrested.

"SOO" CANALS PASS A RECORD FREIGHT TONNAGE IN 1912

DETROIT, Mich., Movement of freight throughout the United States and Canadian canals at Sault Ste Marie in the navigation season of 1912 aggregated 72,472,676 tons, compared with 62,363,218 tons in 1910, the best previous record, according to the annual report prepared by L. C. Sabin, superintendent of the American canal.

The aggregate registered net tonnage passing through the canals was 567,336,807, the number of registered vessels using the canals was 853, and their aggregate estimated value \$138,546,300.

Their freight value per ton was \$10.92, and the total amount paid for transportation of the freight \$80,578,225. The average distance it was carried was 831 miles, the average cost per ton 56 cents, and the average cost a mile per ton .67 mills.

Unregistered vessels carrying freight made 535 passages through the canals, carrying 172,085 tons of freight, and registered tonnage carried 72,300,591 tons.

Of the total freight movement, American vessels carried 94 and Canadian vessels 6 per cent. Of the 69,877 passengers who traveled through the canals, 32 per cent were on American vessels and 8 per cent on Canadian vessels.

The American canal was in operation 237 days and the Canadian canal season was 240 days. Daily passages averaged 39 through Poe lock, 27 through Weitzel lock and 33 through the Canadian lock, or an aggregate of 95 for the three.

A new record was set for Poe lock Oct. 17, when 36 lockages moved through 50 vessels with registered net tonnage of 154,900 and 176,782 tons of freight.

A supplemental report covering Detroit river traffic gives the number of passages as 33,675, representing registered net tonnage of 61,006,271, the vessels carrying 78,671,298 tons of freight of an estimated value of \$859,089,591, an increase over the preceding year of 3063 passages over the 1911-12 registered net tons, 11,729,077 tons of freight and \$113,922,390 in value.

Teachers' Pension Bill Wins a Point

House Votes Refusal to Refer Pension Measure to Next General Court and It Is Placed on Calendar

COMMITTEES REPORT

By a vote of 92 to 61 on a rising vote, and 83 to 127 on a rollcall, the House today refused to refer to the next General Court, as recommended by the ways and means committee, the bill to establish a retirement system for public school teachers, and the bill was placed in the daily calendar for tomorrow.

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported in the House yesterday the bill recommended by Governor Foss for abolishing the East Boston tunnel tolls. This bill provides that the city of Boston may, with the consent of the holders of the bonds now outstanding on the tunnel, call them in and itself guarantee the payment of the cost of the tunnel. It contains a referendum to the voters of the city.

The bill regulating the investment of deposits received by banking firms whose chief business is done with the alien population was rejected on a voice vote. This is the measure recently objected to in communications sent to members of the House in which it was said that the measure embodied class legislation.

Representative McGrath of Boston presented the following resolution: "Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby requests that Congress will take such steps as may be necessary to establish the song called the 'Star Spangled Banner' as the national anthem of the people of the United States." It was referred to the committee on rules.

By a vote of 36 to 60, the bill to relieve the town of Stoughton from bearing a part of the expense of dredging the Neponset river channel was rejected.

In the Senate yesterday the bill regulating airships was passed to be engrossed on a voice vote.

The vote by which the Senate rejected the Ellis milk bill was 18 to 11.

Following this action, Myron E. Pierce, counsel for the Massachusetts Milk Consumers Association, said the bill would be presented to the Legislature again next year.

NEW FACTORY FOR GREENFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Purpose of Charles C. and Whitman Russell to manufacture small tools and machinery in Greenfield was disclosed yesterday. The Russell brothers are sons of Charles P. Russell, who until a year ago controlled the Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Company, which was merged in the Greenfield Tap and Drill Company.

There has been speculation since the merging of the Wiley & Russell company of the purpose of Charles C. and Whitman Russell to engage in manufacturing in Greenfield. Negotiations are understood to be in progress for land near the Green river upon which a manufacturing plant will be erected. At the beginning the new concern plans to employ about 50 men.

PARCEL DELIVERY REPORT IS MADE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Throughout the week of April 1 to 19 the general mail was unusually light, and the unassigned carrier was not needed to help any carrier with a route. So he was used during the whole week to take out and deliver parcel post packages. In a week of ordinary mail deliveries it would have been necessary to call in a substitute carrier to work on parcel post, and his pay could have been charged up to extra expense.

There were between 5000 and 6000 deliveries of parcel post packages here during the week designated and the total expense of maintaining the general postal service was 75 cents.

SOME LICENSES NOT PAID BOARD

Though licenses had been granted them for the ensuing year, 12 concerns in Boston did not open this morning because of their failure to pay the fee which was due before the close of the city treasurer's office last night.

One of the firms which had not met the requirements up to last night, paid the fee this morning.

A total of 976 licenses have been granted this year by the licensing board, which has given to the city treasury a revenue amounting to \$1,369,742.

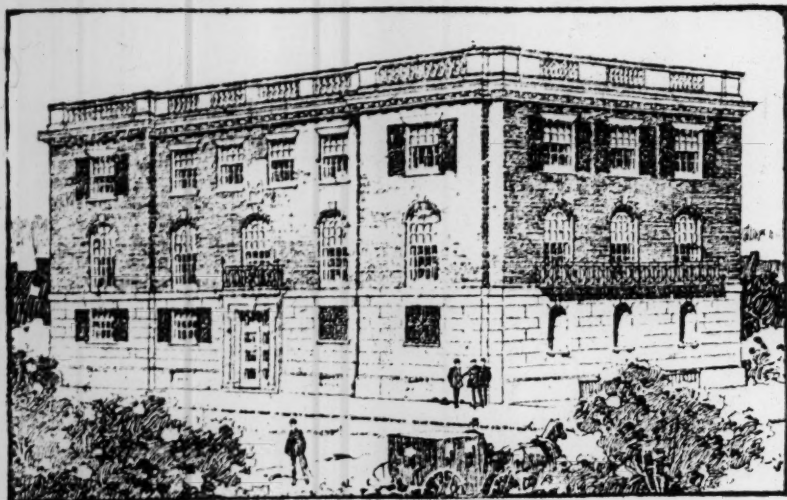
PORTLAND BREAKS BUILDING RECORD

PORTLAND, Me.—The month of April enters the building records as the biggest month in many years, permits having been issued through the office of Building Inspector James A. O'Rourke for construction to the extent of \$268,682, covering 72 permits. The records show that for the corresponding month of last year the money invested in building amounted to less than half this amount, or \$116,345, covering 62 permits.

WATER BONDS ARE SOLD

TRENTON, N. J.—A certificate was filed with the secretary of state recently showing that the Plainfield Union Water Company has delivered \$65,000 of its 25-year 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds. The issue is secured by a mortgage made to the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. The issue netted the company \$65,000.25 in cash.

HOW DELTA PSI HOUSE WILL APPEAR



Tau Chapter will be near new Cambridge Institute site

PUBLICITY MEN PLAN FOR YEARLY MEETING IN JUNE

Pilgrim Association Also Elects Officers With Carroll J. Swan Selected as President

Plans for the convention of the Associated Clubs of America which is to be held in Baltimore early next month were discussed at the meeting of the Pilgrim Publicity Association held at Young's hotel last night.

Officers were elected as follows: Carroll J. Swan, president; P. F. O'Keefe, first vice-president; George W. Hopkins, second vice-president; H. Dwight Cushing, secretary; Warner Bell, treasurer; H. F. Barber, C. L. Greene, Thomas Dreier, P. L. Erskine, J. K. Allen, Charles B. Marble, John J. Morgan, Perry Walton and John Withington, directors.

The organization was commended for its enthusiasm in erecting the new building on Bromfield street and announcement of the new building of the New York association was made.

The business meeting was followed by an entertainment, a feature of which was the award of a certificate of recognition to Prof. Paul Cherrington for his work during past years, and of certificates of merit to Charles E. Ballatt, W. T. Campbell, Herbert D. Cony, John J. Morgan, J. H. Gorham, Arthur Reddish, Harold W. Sweet, J. P. McPhillips, G. M. Sanford, A. W. Davis, Benjamin S. Jacobs, Thomas Dreier, W. S. Davis, Richard Ray, Jr., L. T. Hammond, S. B. Carr, I. W. Humphrey, Henry Hale, Jr., and Herbert G. Porter.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN TO BEGIN OPERA HOUSE MONDAY

NEW YORK—Oscar Hammerstein has taken title to the site on which he proposes to erect an opera house. The parcel is between Fifth and Fifty-first streets, in the east side of Lexington avenue, in which it has a frontage of 50 feet.

One feature of the transaction is that Mr. Hammerstein has contracted to have his new opera house finished by May 1, 1914, but he is confident that the structure will be ready by Dec. 1. He has given for Messrs. Bing & Mandelbaum a collateral mortgage for \$100,000, secured by the Manhattan Opera House property, in West Thirty-fourth street, and should he fail to complete the operation, as agreed, the mortgage will be forfeited. "Bright and early on Monday morning I begin opera operations, for then a gang of workmen will begin to raze the old buildings on the site where my new opera house will stand," says Mr. Hammerstein.

VERMONT CENSUS ABSTRACT ISSUED

WASHINGTON—The abstract of the 1910 census for Vermont has just been issued from the printer. Under the new plan the government is issuing the census by states, one state to a volume, each volume also containing the abstract of the United States census. This includes in one small volume all the information on the census likely to be wanted by any one person and avoids the necessity of having the whole set of the census report to secure the information for one state.

1000-FOOT PIER PLANS ADOPTED

NEW YORK—Designs for the immediate construction of the first of the 1000-foot piers in the Hudson river to cost \$2,735,000 were adopted Wednesday by the sinking fund commission.

Provision will be made so that the pier may be extended to 1200 feet if necessary.

WATER COMPANY TO INCORPORATE

CONCORD, N. H.—Proposing to tap Merrymeeting lake, in the town of New Durham, and supply water to cities and towns within radius, the New Hampshire Water Supply Company is to incorporate under the provisions of a bill which passed the Senate Wednesday.

The company is to have a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

TECH FRATERNITY HOPES TO BE IN NEW HOME SEPT. 1

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the new Tech fraternity house of the Tau chapter, Delta Psi organization at Charles River road and Fowler street, Cambridge, near the site of the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings.

The building is of Georgian design and is being constructed of brick and artificial stone. It will be three stories high, but so constructed as to permit of additions. Living and dining rooms have been designed with a special view for comfort and bed rooms will be provided with separate studies.

Hollis French and John Dearborn are trustees of the building fund, which was subscribed by alumni of the chapter. The building which will cost \$50,000 is expected to be finished by Sept. 1, according to contract.

There will be both tennis and squash courts behind the building, an innovation, as the chapter houses in Boston have never had sufficient room for these sports.

GEN. FELIX DIAZ DESIRES PEACE

MEXICO CITY—Denying reports that he was planning an uprising against the Huerta provisional government, Gen. Felix Diaz declared today he would never take arms against the present government or violate any of the conditions of the agreement made with President Huerta.

The Diaz followers now hope that Congress may pass a special election law and call a presidential election at an early date. At the regular election of presiding officers of the Chamber of Deputies the Diaz faction named a full slate. With their influence action favorable to Diaz is hoped for.

TWINE STRIKERS ACCEPT TERMS

AUBURN, N. Y.—The 650 employees of the International Harvester Company's twine mill who went on strike March 21 in sympathy with the strikers at the Columbian Rope Company mills late Wednesday voted unanimously to accept the terms offered by the company for a settlement and work in the twine mills will be resumed on Monday.

The terms of the agreement include a 54-hour week, minimum wage of 88 per week for women and \$9.72 for men; all night work to be discontinued for this season.

STATE FRANCHISE LEAGUE HOPEFUL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Optimism as to ultimate success of women suffrage in the state and throughout the Union characterized the opening today of the second annual convention of the Women's Franchise League of Indiana, which is the youngest of all state organizations working for the vote for women. Practical politics is the subject matter of today's speeches. The convention closes Saturday.

COURT ALLOWS ALAMO REPAIRS

AUSTIN, Tex.—Permission to restore ruined portions of the famous Alamo at San Antonio was granted the Governor of Texas on Wednesday by the state supreme court.

The restoration plans had been blocked by an injunction obtained by the Daughters of the Republic, who contended that as custodians of the Alamo they had exclusive right to make any changes. The court dissolved this injunction.

D. R. NATIONAL SESSIONS CLOSE

PHILADELPHIA—Selecting Minneapolis as the place for their next convention in June, 1914, the general society of the Daughters of the Revolution closed its sessions Wednesday.

A resolution was passed protesting against the removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence hall to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific exposition.

CARPENTERS GET AN INCREASE

CLEVELAND, O.—With no opposition from the contractors, the 5-cents an hour increase in pay for carpenters of Cleveland goes into effect today.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SUBURBANITES
Now men who usually are dressed Quite spruce like to show Their patches, neat and tidy, Garden patches, don't you know.

In the way of sports, golf continues to be the "hole" thing with a great many outdoor pleasure seekers.

PRUDENCE
"I do not believe that even your high rubbers will serve to keep your shoes dry. The street is full of water." "Perhaps I had better wear my pumps."

From Switzerland comes word that lakes continue to disappear in the Tyrol. Naturally the irrepressible American souvenir hunters will be suspected as being the guilty parties.

PURPOSE
There is a nation, so we're told, That gives to men of every station Most any gift their hands would hold; Ah, yes; it is determination.

The extent to which the schools of the land are going into school gardens this summer proves that they are not only going to teach the branches but will also learn about the roots of a good many things.

PUZZLED
"How are you coming on with your pen-and-ink portrait of DeGraf?" "I'm not quite sure. I don't know whether to offer it to the paper in which he has a controlling interest as a life-like picture or to the opposition sheet as a caricature."

WOMEN OF KANSAS FORCE PASSAGE OF CLEANUP LAW

TOPEKA, Kan.—Largely on the initiative of the women, the Legislature here passed a clean-up law that compels citizens to adhere to the following provisions:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, place, deposit or leave or cause to be thrown or left in any of the public streets, highways, alleys, parks or thoroughfares any dirt, filth, sewerage, sweepings, excrement, compost, papers, manure, boxes, ashes, lumber, coal, wood, kindling, grass, weeds, vegetables, slops or litter of any kind.

"That the space in the rear of any business lot, house or mercantile establishment, between the rear of the building and the alley line shall be kept clean and clear of all matter set forth in the above paragraph at all times, and the owner or occupant is hereby charged with the duty of keeping the premises clean. That the occupant of any ground floor or the owner of any house is charged with keeping the half of the alley at the rear of his property clean of all matter set out above at all times. "That the owners and occupants of all buildings, shall, in the month of April of each year, cause all of their premises to be cleaned and cleared of all litter, trash or other rubbish where it may be burned or hauled away not less than once each month."

The law provides a fine of \$100 or 60 days in jail for failure to obey its letter.

N. Y. MAY CHANGE CONSTITUTION
ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate bill to submit to vote of the people the question of holding a convention to revise the state constitution passed the Assembly Wednesday. If the people vote to hold the convention, it will assemble in April, 1914.

HORSE ARTILLERY GOING TO CAMP
KINGSTON, Ont.—A and B batteries of the Royal Canadian horse artillery brig leave for Petawawa camp on May 31. It is thought that the artillery will be there for two months' time.

E. H. S. '73 PLANS REUNION

Members of English high school, class of 1873, will celebrate their fortieth anniversary Saturday afternoon and evening, May 10. The annual dinner will be held at Young's Hotel at 6:30 o'clock.

FILIPINO DEVELOPMENT SHOWN BY EXHIBIT AT ART MUSEUM

An exhibition of objects illustrating the development of the wild tribes and the civilized peoples of the Philippines, arranged through the courtesy of the Woman's Educational Association, opened today in the forecourt room of the Museum of Fine Arts, and will continue to May 20. Among the objects of special interest is a skirt from one of the southern islands, interwoven with symbolic crocodiles, a bamboo comb carefully incised, showing the instinctive aspiration for decorative quality among primitive tribes and an amulet made of wild boar's bristles.

The idea of a Philippine collection selected by a teacher for the use of school children, and carefully chosen to vivify their geography and history was out-

ON TIME

(From the Boston News Bureau, April 18, 1913.)

Steady improvement is being made in promptness of their passenger traffic movement by the New England Lines, both north and south. At the South Station the time-record for the fast trains from New York is especially interesting. With the Bay State (which, by the way, enjoys the reputation for the best record of any "limited" in the United States) there has not during the current month been a minute's delay in bringing this train into the South Station. In the case of the Merchants train,—the entire equipment of which is now all-steel,—there have been only two April delays, of one and four minutes, in its arrival at Boston.

Since February 1 tickets for the New Haven's "limited" service between Boston and New York—consisting of the Bay State, Knickerbocker and Merchants, three daily trains each way—have carried a provision for a \$1 price-rebate for a delay of over 30 minutes in reaching destination. During this period, however, there have been but 10 "excess" delays, seven of which were in February, and the trains for the most part have been kept practically on time. During the present month, for instance, their delay in arrival at Boston has aggregated but 23 minutes, consisting of seven, eleven, one and four minutes respectively.

LATIN SCHOOL GIRLS REHEARSE GREEK DRAMA

"Iphigenia in Tauris," the drama of Euripides, upon which pupils of the girls Latin school have been busy for many weeks, was given dress rehearsal before the whole school Wednesday afternoon. The public performance is to be given in the school hall Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

The play was given in English, Gilbert Murray's version. It was well given, the girls entering into the sentiment of the times in those long years ago, conducting themselves with dignity yet animation. Their enunciation was particularly clear and good.

The costumes were designed and made by teachers and pupils and the stage furnishings have been carefully worked out. The statue of Artemis was made especially for the performance by Huger Elliot of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The committee in charge was composed of William Fuller (chairman), Miss Eva Z. Prichard, Miss Caroline R. Pulsifer, Miss Matilda A. Fraser, Miss Mary D. Davenport and Fred H. Cowan, teachers of the school. Miss Florence Dix and Miss Davenport designed the costumes. The production was directed by Ernest G. Hapgood, headmaster.

CRANE WILL FILED IN PROBATE COURT

DEDHAM, Mass.—Filed in the Norfolk registry of probate today was the will of Ethel Hill Crane, wife of Joshua Crane of Westwood. Through its stipulations the testatrix leaves \$1000 to the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Dedham for the establishment at Buzzards bay of a vacation house for the needy of the parish.

To Rose Ann Kelley, the nurse of the children, is bequeathed \$350 annually. For the children is created a trust fund of \$200,000 by which each will receive his share of the principal upon reaching the age of 30 years. Upon reaching the age of 21 years each will receive \$2000, which the testatrix recommends be used for education or travel. At 25 years of age each of the children is to receive \$10,000. Joshua Crane, the husband, is to receive \$300,000 and the residue of the estate.

Allan Forbes and Joshua Crane are named to be executors and trustees of the will.

VOTING MACHINE CASE HEARD

CHICAGO—Grand jury investigation of charges of fraud and collusion in connection with the awarding of a \$1,000,000 contract for voting machines was concluded on Wednesday.

CITY COUNCILORS REFER FINANCE BOARD TO COURTS

At the meeting of the finance commission tomorrow the ward 19 playground will probably come up for discussion again. Chairman John A. Sullivan and Commissioners John F. Moors, Geoffrey B. Lehy and Charles L. Carr inspected the Phillips street, or Mission church site yesterday. The park and recreation commissioners have the question of choosing the site before them for final action, but are waiting for the finance commission to settle the matter.

Referring to the charges made in the finance commission's report yesterday Councilor James A. Watson said: "If Mr. Sullivan believes that we violated the city charter it is his place as chairman of the finance commission to apply for a warrant for our arrest."

Councilor Earnest E. Smith issued a statement in which he said: "If the commission is assuming to act as a court of final decision on the spirit and the letter of the city charter the commissioners must remember that the words can only be interpreted by a real court. Until such time the elected representatives of the people will continue to take a broader view."

The other councilors agreed in opposing the view the finance commission takes.

SUB-COMMITTEES AID WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Prior to giving hearings last night on articles of the warrant for next Monday's special town meeting, the town finance commission organized, with John A. Meloney as chairman and William H. Cartland as secretary, and the new presiding officer presented a new plan for conduct of town affairs, which was adopted.

Under this plan, subcommittees will be kept in touch throughout the year with the needs, expenditures and work of all departments, and the appointments made were: Schools and public library, Harry M. Wheeler, William H. Cartland, John H. Lovering; highways, parks, cemeteries and tree warden department, Thomas Hickey, Charles F. Winslow, John S. Griffiths; poor, health, fish and moth departments, Lewis J. Gordon, Warner V. Taylor, W. E. Cowdrey; water, sewer and light departments, J. Parker Colbert, Nathaniel Hines, Edward F. Preston; police and fire departments and town hall, Elmer C. Richardson, William G. Stroug, John A. Meloney.

MR. GALLINGER GETS CHANDELIER WHICH COST \$1800

WASHINGTON—As a courtesy to the minority party in the Senate, a costly silver and crystal chandelier is being hung over the desk of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire in his office in the Senate wing of the Capitol. The fixture, which replaces an ordinary brass one, is similar to those in most of the important committee rooms in the Capitol, which are regarded as among the most magnificent and elaborate of the Capitol's furnishings.

Senator Gallinger's chandelier cost about \$1800, and was made in Bridgeport, Conn. It is about 12 feet high and six feet in diameter, made of German silver tubing ornamented with hundreds of cut prisms and crystals. It has 32 brilliant electric lights.

B. U. CALLS FOR AID TO SAVE IT FROM BIG DEFCIT

Each member of the alumni of Boston University is called upon to subscribe \$100 annually on the first day of March, to bear interest at 5 per cent, by the trustees of the university to save the institution from recurring indebtedness. This request was made yesterday, following a tabulation by the trustees.

In their statement the trustees declare that the students and alumni have been given a service that has cost its treasury \$1,697,139.91 more than has been received from tuitions and endowments.

\$5,000,000 FOR A NEW SUPPLY OF WATER

TORONTO, Ont.—Three years' discussion in Ottawa over the water supply question has ended. The private bills committee of the Legislature recently approved the clauses in the Ottawa bill authorizing the issuing of debentures to raise \$5,000,000 to bring pure water to the city from the Gatineau lakes.

The enterprise will not go to the people. On two occasions pure water projects were voted down and the last one—mechanical filtration—was defeated by the people.

Mayor Ellis of Ottawa told the committee that he had made his campaign upon the platform that if elected he would do his best to settle the question without bringing it again into a municipal campaign, and despite the protests of a number of members that the people should have the right to decide upon the latest proposition, the mayor carried his point.

WIRELESS STATION FOR THE PAS, MAN.

THE PAS, Man.—Several firms are now tendering on the contract to erect the wireless station to be built here at an early date in connection with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway. Construction on what will be the second largest wireless station in Canada will commence as soon as possible. The plant which is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, will include four 250 foot steel towers and a 250 horsepower engine.

DETROIT RIVER DIKE PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Joint betterment of the Detroit river at Livingstone channel by means of a 4400-foot dike is recommended in the report of the international joint commission, representing the government of the United States and Canada.

The commission's recommendation would involve the construction of about 1200 feet of the dike on the United States side of the boundary, and the remainder on the Canadian side.

STUDENT TICKET DATE SET

May 13 is the date set for the resumption of students' tickets, according to the agreement entered into by railroads operating in Massachusetts and submitted to the railroad commission. Tickets will be sold at one-half the regular railroad fare to all students up to the age of 21.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES TO MERGE

YORK, Pa.—Twelve electric light companies in York county intend to consolidate under the name of Edison Light & Power Company. The consolidation will take place, it is said, at a meeting to be held in this city on May 2.

Late Financial and Industrial Developments

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE BONDS SELL OFF

Collateral Trusts Now Close to Lowest of Last Year When Under Special Pressure—Earning Substantial Surplus Over Fixed Charges

NEW YORK—Although there has been no information that the forthcoming annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company for 1912 will show other than an absolute high record in gross earnings, the company's collateral trust 4½ per cent bonds lately have sold down to 63, a decline of 3 points from their level of the early part of the year, and on a plane equal with that of the low record of last year, at the time when the bonds were under considerable pressure because of the concern felt over the sinking of the Titanic. Last April, in the three weeks' period embracing the despondency caused by the unfortunate Titanic loss, the bonds fell from 70½ to 63; they rallied part way afterward, but recently their low record of last year has been repeated.

To find reason for this latest decline is rather difficult, for it has made the bonds sell on what is better than a 10 per cent basis. A year ago the fear of those who sold their Mercantile Marine bonds because of the loss of the Titanic was recognized to be greater than the occasion justified. The lost vessel was built and owned by the White Star line, all of whose stock is owned by the International Navigation Company and pledged under its share lien certificates, all of which in turn are owned by the Mercantile Marine. The White Star line was shown to have general reserves sufficient to take care of a large part of the Titanic loss, above that covered by insurance, so that, although the security back of the collateral 4½s of the Mercantile Marine might have been lessened by the sinking of the company's newest and largest vessel, it was clearly seen that the comparative income results would hardly be affected, because the vessel had not yet become a revenue producer.

Thus it is figured now that, even without the revenue which would have been produced by the Titanic, the Mercantile Marine Company's gross income for the calendar year 1912 was in excess of the \$39,153,000 that was earned in 1911. The other three large North Atlantic steamship lines, the Cunard, Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Companies have given evidence of great expansion, the Cunard's increase in total revenues having been 17 per cent, the North German Lloyd's increase having been nearly 25 per cent, while that of the Hamburg-American was 20 per cent. On the basis of the smallest of these increases, that of the Cunard, the Mercantile Marine's gross earnings for 1912 should have reached more than \$45,000,000. Even though the increase was not so large, and, furthermore, even though the expense and depreciation accounts absorbed the greatest part of the gross gains, there would still be a large surplus available for interest payment on the collateral 4½s.

Earning a substantial surplus over fixed charges, as the Mercantile Marine is, so reason is known for the currently low price of the 4½ bonds, other than

large extraordinary appropriations which are counted on to absorb the company's surplus accounts for a long while to come. But so far as there is any prospect of immediate setback in the company's finances, testimony is all against that. At a recent meeting in London of the Cunard Steamship Company the chairman pointed out that, "with regard to the current year, I think we may look forward with a considerable degree of confidence." There is every prospect of good business in all classes of passenger travel, he went on to say, and there is no reason why freight business should not continue active, so far as the North Atlantic steamship interests are concerned, at any rate.

When all things are said and done, by far the most important factor for the prosperity of the North Atlantic steamship business is the continuance of good relations among the various British and foreign companies engaged in the trade, and in this respect the Cunard chairman made some pointed remarks. Continental steamer rates have been disturbed to a certain extent since the beginning of the year in consequence of the establishment of a new service from Trieste to Canada by the Canadian Pacific railway, but negotiations with regard to the points in dispute are still going on, "and," said the chairman, "I can see no reason why a settlement satisfactory to all parties should not be arrived at before very long." With the immense values now represented by the modern Atlantic liner, he went on to say, a rate war of the old-fashioned kind could not last very long without the most disastrous financial results to all concerned.

There must be agreements of one kind or another, but this does not mean that any monopoly is created. On the contrary, the remunerative level of rates, which a rate agreement or pool implies, creates exactly the conditions which make it possible for a new competitor to embark upon the business, with some chance of success. If on the other hand there was unrestricted competition, with the utter demoralization of rates which is the inevitable consequence, the new comer would stand no chance, and if such a state of affairs lasted long, only the strongest among the old-established lines would be able to weather the storm. In so far as cooperation enables the steamship line to put business on a sound level, fresh capital is attracted, with the results which we see in the recent wonderful developments of naval architecture and marine engineering, developments which could never have thrived in the same way under the stunting atmosphere of unrestricted competition.

Expressed by a rival company in this way, it can be seen that the Mercantile Marine is not threatened with any rate war such as was recently spoken of. Mutual interests will look after that, and should the present year develop as well as expected, a higher range for the collateral 4½s is hoped for.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOANING RATE

NEW YORK—That Pennsylvania has continued to loan since announcement of new issue, almost three weeks ago, is not the remarkable circumstance, it is in certain quarters regarded to be. Contrary to fairly widespread opinion, it does not necessarily indicate dimensions of the genuine short interest.

Many of the bears, who continue to borrow the security, represent an artificial short account, as they have already covered, to all intents, by purchasing right to subscribe to the new issue. They have hedged their short commitments by buying futures.

There will be no necessity for them to buy stock to cover contracts, and an advance in the security, so far as these seeming shorts are concerned, is out of the question. Naturally, the stock will in all probability keep on loaning flat until they have exercised their privilege and returned the stock so obtained to the lungs.

AMERICAN LIGHT BIG NET GAINS

NEW YORK—American Light and Traction Company reports for 12 months ended March 31:

| | 1912 | 1911 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross | \$1,220,370 | \$1,101,550 |
| Net | 4,202,818 | 3,986,193 |
| Dividends | 3,346,507 | 873,530 |
| Surplus | 850,507 | 873,530 |
| Total surplus | 8,888,786 | 8,002,211 |

Surplus for 12 months was at rate of 25.9 per cent on common stock.

Dividends for the year were \$854,172 on preferred, \$1,246,065 in cash and \$1,129,107 in common stock on the common. The increase in net over preceding 12 months was 5.16 per cent, and over 12 months ended March 31, 1910, was 20.14 per cent. On March 31, 1913, the company had common stock outstanding of \$12,925,200, with \$2,074,800 in treasury, not including \$25,000,000 increase recently authorized.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 66c off ½¢; Mexican dollars 48c unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver easy, 27 11-16d, off ¼d.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS ARE ENCOURAGING

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Points Out Significance of Figures Relating to Foreign Commerce

SOME STRIKING FACTS

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, in commenting today upon the detailed figures concerning the imports and exports of the United States for the month of March and the nine months ended March, said: "The figures are striking, both in their magnitude and in their details. The aggregate business, inward and outward, of the United States with foreign countries for the nine months was a little in excess of \$3,300,000,000—an impressive total, which if maintained at the same rate would bring the business for the entire fiscal year well in excess of \$4,100,000,000."

Great Britain is our largest customer, buying from us over \$478,000,000 and selling us over \$234,000,000, an aggregate for the nine months in excess of \$712,000,000, or a total business of nearly \$880,000,000 a month. Canada is our second best customer, buying from us \$300,000,000 in nine months, equal to nearly \$1,300,000 every working day. A pretty fair customer, that. Then Germany comes third, buying \$268,000,000 from us in nine months and selling us \$146,000,000. She is a pretty fair customer, too—buys over \$1,000,000 a day. And fourth comes France, to whom we sold \$120,000,000, and from whom we bought \$112,000,000.

It is when we come to look at the details of our foreign commerce by what are called great groups that we get at the most striking facts. For example, one is told that our exports fell off in March, as compared with the same month a year ago, by about \$18,000,000, so that we only sold \$187,000,000 abroad in March, that might not seem a favorable condition. But when one looks a little closer, he finds that the falling off was almost wholly in the sales of crude materials for use in manufacturing, and that, so far from a loss, there was an absolute gain in the important items of manufactures, which in the two important classes of manufactures for further use in manufacturing and in manufactures ready for consumption actually increased in the month of March by about \$13,000,000. So that our manufacturers held their grip upon the foreign markets of the world more strongly in March than they did a year ago.

The figures for the entire nine months are such as to give just pride to every thoughtful American to whose notice they come. Out of the total transactions of \$3,300,000,000 there is a balance in our favor of a little over \$500,000,000. Doing pretty well, that. But a few comparisons with 1912 make it look even better. For example, our sales of manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased over \$56,000,000 and our sales of manufactures ready for use increased over the same period last year \$88,500,000, an increase in these two lines of manufactured goods alone of over \$144,500,000 as compared with the same period of last year.

BOSTON & MAINE FREIGHT RATES

The average haul of a ton of freight on the Boston & Maine is 103 miles. For this service the road receives \$113, or 10.89 mills per ton per mile. If the average freight rate were increased 10 per cent, to 11.78 mills, the receipts per average shipment would be \$1.24.

The average ride of a passenger on the Boston & Maine is 17 miles long. For this service the road receives 31 cents, or 1.78 cents per passenger per mile. If the average passenger rate were increased 5 per cent, the receipts per passenger carried would be 32½ cents.

If these increases of 10 per cent in freight rates, and 5 per cent in passenger rates, were put in force on Boston & Maine the road would earn a surplus of 11½ per cent on its \$39,500,000 common stock on the basis of the 1912 year's business, compared with the surplus of 2.9 per cent actually earned in that year with the prevailing rates. Stated in a different way, if the average shipment of freight on Boston & Maine moving 103 miles paid 1-20 of a mill more per pound, and if the average passenger carried paid ¼ cent more for his 17-mile ride, Boston & Maine would earn a surplus of \$4,747,000 for common dividends instead of \$1,291,000, actually shown in the 1912 year, and compared with less than nothing (deficit after charges) in the current year.

SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady, May 9s, 9½d., June 9s, 10½d., August 10s, 3½d.

BERLIN BOURSE CLOSED
BERLIN—The bourse was closed today.

LONDON MARKET POSITION HAS BEEN IMPROVED

Hopeful Tone Is Expressed as to Future Trade Conditions—American Tariff Revision Will Be a Help

SHORTAGE OF STOCK

LONDON—There is a steady improvement in our market position. Inquiries are more general, and the little investment business in progress is having a remarkable result in causing shortage of stock in several investment sections.

The fall in the bank rate has not caused any revival of business. Professional interest has been discounted by speculating in various directions. In the best financial circles there is a feeling we shall now see a steady improvement in the course of the next year or so in investment values. The worst should be over. Lord Rothschild emphasized these points at the meeting of the Alliance Assurance Company the other day.

In various quarters there are strong protests against statements that steel is falling off. But the best judges think that it is.

There is strongly expressed hope, however, that any trade decline may be arrested, and indeed, in certain directions there may be improvement. These predictions are based on the prospects of early peace in the near East, with the consequent demand for goods of all kinds.

Also, much reliance is placed on the coming reductions of tariffs in the United States. "Once it starts it must progress," said one big city authority the other day. Manufacturers are looking with hungry eyes to the opening up of American markets. The woolen trade in particular is very confident.

Scottish railway companies are advancing their passenger fares and coal rates, as result of increased cost of labor, coal, etc., and this is undoubtedly the first result of legislation of recent years in direction of workmen's compensation, national insurance (the national insurance act, by the way, is to be amended) and other ways of increasing working expenses of employers. This, indeed, was recognized by the government in recent railway act.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Additional concessions of a half cent are being made in prices for spot lots of turpentine by the New York operators who are now offering their holdings of new and old oil spot at 40½¢ to 41¢ ex-yard. Spot stocks have recently been replenished with a new crop of turpentine which is still pouring into the primary markets in the South.

Rosin—Secret cutting of prices for this gum continues to be practised by New York as well as by Savannah operators who are being compelled to meet the relatively low figures at which the "naval stores combine" is marketing its stocks. The primary markets are flooded with new crop gum and the situation is decidedly weak. The following prices are quoted on all sides of the local market, but are being shaded from 5c to 10c whenever large orders are sought.

New York Commercial quotes: Common, \$4.75; Gen Sam E \$4.75; Graded B \$4.80; D \$4.95; E \$5; F \$5.05; G \$5.10; H \$5.20; I \$5.30; K \$5.40; M \$5.40; N \$5.60; W \$5.70; WW \$7.20.

Tar and pitch—Kiln burned and retort tar continued in moderate demand at \$37½¢ to \$38½¢, respectively. Pitch, however, remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin, not quoted. Spirits easy; machine, 35½¢. Tar firm at \$3.20. Turpentine steady. Hard, \$2.75; soft, \$3.75; virgin, \$4.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 29s; rosin, common, quiet, at 12s. 9d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet, at 28s. 4½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet, at 12s. Rosin, American fine, quiet, at 19s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 36c. Sales 816, receipts 1079, exports 166, stock 17,728. Rosin firm. Sales 3137, receipts 2377, exports 350, stock 47,806. Prices: W \$5.50; W G \$6.25; N \$6; M \$6.50; K \$5; I \$4.80; H \$4.70; G \$4.70; F \$4.60; E \$4.60; D \$4.50; B \$4.50.

FOREIGN COPPER STATISTICS
LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the European Stocks of copper on April 30, including Hamburg and Rotterdam, decreased 1362 tons, while copper supplies abroad decreased 600 tons, making a total decrease in the visible supply of 1962 tons to 43,831 tons as compared with 45,793 on April 15 and 59,892 tons on April 30, 1912.

NATIONAL BISCUIT
CHICAGO—A local banker in touch with National Biscuit management says earnings for quarter ended April 30 will show at the rate of approximately 10 per cent annually on common.

MUCH CAUTION OBSERVED BY STEEL BUYERS

Indications Are That Orders for the Future Will Not Be on as Large Scale as Was Noted Last Year

CAR BUSINESS QUIET

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The greater caution of buyers of iron and steel is more a matter of comment as the season of active outdoor operations advances. In respect to steel products this is not surprising, seeing how far ahead many consumers are committed; but it signifies that the remarkable forward buying of 1912 will probably not be repeated.

The government is taking bids for 7500 to 8000 tons of plates and shapes for two tenders for submarines. Financing details are holding back car business both in England and the South. The latest inquiry is for 5000 cars for the Erie, making a total of about 20,000 pending. The Grand Trunk has placed 2000 cars with the new Eastern Car Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

The Iron Trade Review says: Insistent demand for delivery of pig iron and finished materials brightens what would otherwise be a rather gloomy picture of market conditions. Everywhere are indications of activity in consumption. Another factor which is counted upon to keep most mills busy during the next six months is the extraordinarily large volume of specifications now on hand as compared with other periods of prosperity. One large independent maker in the Pittsburgh district has 500,000 tons in specifications on hand, equivalent to three or four months' full output of its works, and also has about the same tonnage of contract bookings which has not yet been specified. Owing to these conditions mill operators are in a cheerful mood.

PITTSBURGH BOND ISSUE PROJECT

PITTSBURGH—The proposition to sell \$3,750,000 4½ per cent City of Pittsburgh bonds to the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh at par and accrued interest has been put up to the city council by Mayor Magee who has had an ordinance to this effect introduced in council.

A second section of the ordinance provides that the proceeds of the sale of the bonds must be deposited with the buyer, the Union Trust Co., which will pay 3 per cent interest on the money.

The ordinance was prepared by the city solicitor who stated that a difference as to the legality of the whole plan exists in the law department.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Fall River Gas Works Co., Inc.
Gross \$36,300 \$19,198
Net 20,950 9,983
Surplus over charges 12,978 5,133

Lowell Electric Light Corporation
Gross \$75,881 \$2,807
Net 13,200 19,002
Surplus over charges 12,978 5,433

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton
Gross \$36,200 \$4,407
Net 13,003 1,978
Surplus over charges 10,882 601

Dallas Electric Corporation
Gross \$174,800 \$31,752
Net 66,888 19,900
Surplus over charges 42,253 19,971

Galveston-Houston Electric Company
Gross \$388,900 \$39,550
Net 75,962 20,400
Surplus over charges 39,018 16,483

Baton Rouge Electric Co.
Gross \$12,311 \$1,432
Net 4,466 137
Surplus over charges 2,385 137

Jacksonville Traction Co.
Gross \$30,220 \$7,903
Net 13,200 2,748
Surplus over charges 11,817 2,380

Northern Texas Electric Co.
Gross \$186,805 \$17,705
Net 82,218 19,002
Surplus over charges 58,290 14,980

Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Co.
Gross \$103,282 \$7,795
Net 28,354 12,942
Surplus over charges 20,908 5,379

Sierra Pacific Electric Co.
Gross \$52,530 \$2,885
Net 32,900 4,179
Surplus over charges 27,688 4,169

Houghton County Electric Light Co.
Gross \$25,180 \$2,231
Net 11,207 2,580
Surplus over charges 7,699 2,580

Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd.
Gross \$28,060 \$9,889
Net 14,573 4,844
Surplus over charges 20,973 8,400

Brockton & Plymouth Street Railway Co.
Gross \$8,000 \$495
Net 1,000 21
Deficit 71 21

Electric Light & Power Co. of Abington and Rockland
Gross \$9,921 \$1,661
Net 1,145 371
Surplus over charges 841 255

Tampa Electric Co.
Gross \$65,678 \$3,621
Net 31,317 2,624
Surplus over charges 26,420 2,081

Pensacola Electric Co.
Gross \$21,767 \$542
Net 6,778 860
Surplus over charges 384 877

Houghton County Traction Co.
Gross \$25,628 \$1,153
Net 9,507 7,026
Surplus over charges 3,903 1,003

Savannah Electric Co.
Gross \$8,040 \$840
Net 2,171 5,772
Surplus over charges 832 841

Paducah Traction & Light Co.
Gross \$24,062 \$1,096
Net 8,826 2,536
Surplus over charges 1,409 2,319

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Mutual National Bank of Boston

The Mutual National Bank was organized by a body of men who have given the subject the most careful thought and investigation. They are applying the most modern business methods and forms to the best features of old-time banking with its simple economies and avoidance of display, and are trying to re-establish its mutually intimate relation of confidence between bank and customer. If our policy interests you we shall be pleased to show you what we are doing.

Investment Recommendations

We have prepared for conservative investors three excellent propositions for the investment of \$1,000, \$2,500 and \$5,000 respectively, each of which yields 7¼%.

The securities selected represent four distinct branches of industry, each company ranking high in the manufacture of its product.

Descriptive circular of same mailed on application.

TURNER, TUCKER & CO., Inc.

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY SELLS SIX PER CENT GOLD NOTES

United Fruit Company has sold \$12,000,000 four-year 6 per cent gold notes to a Lee, Higginson & Co. syndicate.

The notes are being offered to investors at 98½, to yield 6½ per cent. They are dated May 1, 1913, and are in denominations of \$1000, 500 and \$100.

It has been known for some time that United Fruit Company was contemplating early financing. It had been assumed, however, that long time bonds would be issued, and that the company would await more favorable bond market conditions before selling securities.

It will be recalled that last summer when the company sold \$6,000,000 stock at 150, bringing in \$9,000,000 cash, the understanding was that the company would later arrange for a further issue of stock in the London and Paris markets. In fact, arrangements to this end were in progress and were interrupted by the outbreak of the Balkan war, making American financing abroad an attractive terms out of the question.

In the interval, plans of the Fruit company for physical expansion in England and on the continent have broadened, and the opportunity for profitable investment of new funds has increased.

EXTENT OF DROP IN QUOTATIONS OF COPPER SHARES

Boston's copper shares are selling at the low prices of the year, not because of any adverse developments in the metal situation, but on account of inability to stand up against the current of general investment liquidation.

The composite average of 20 prominent copper shares stood at the year's high on Jan. 2 at 48.78. Copper at that time was commanding 17½ cents. Coincident with the drop to below 15 cents the share average declined to 39.01 on Feb. 25. A recovery in the metal restored the average to 43.84 on April 8, since which time, notwithstanding that copper has advanced fractionally, the share average declined to a low of 38.74 Wednesday, the lowest since Nov. 20, 1911.

At current market prices and present dividend rates, Calumet & Hecla is yielding on the investment 10.78 per cent, Wolverine over 19 per cent, Osceola over 14 per cent, Mohawk over 10 per cent, Quincy close to 9 per cent.

The following table shows the current year's high, low this week and decline. The decline from the 1912 is also given.

| | High | Low | Decline | From 1912 |
|---------------|-------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Cal & Hecla | 49.13 | 45 | 4.13 | 170 |
| Wolverine | 76 | 50 | 26 | 67 |
| Osceola | 107 | 81½ | 25½ | 49 |
| Mohawk | 65 | 48 | 17 | 35 |
| Lake | 26½ | 12 | 14½ | 37 |
| Granby | 73½ | 56 | 17½ | 185 |
| Superior | 40½ | 26 | 14½ | 227 |
| Quincy | 50 | 40 | 10 | 13 |
| Alouette | 53 | 41 | 12 | 25½ |
| Isle Royale | 53½ | 41 | 12½ | 187 |
| Copper Range | 53 | 41 | 12 | 25½ |
| Chino | 40 | 37½ | 2½ | 108 |
| Cal Copper | 47½ | 37½ | 10 | 114 |
| Cal & Arizona | 72½ | 62½ | 10 | 114 |
| Amalgamated | 68½ | 70½ | 10 | 228 |
| Old Dominion | 56 | 47½ | 8½ | 187 |
| Tamarack | 38 | 26½ | 11½ | 24½ |
| Mayflower | 15½ | 8½ | 7 | 128 |
| Indiana | 17 | 8½ | 8½ | 148 |
| Hancock | 25 | 17½ | 7½ | 47 |
| North Butte | 24½ | 27½ | 3 | 15 |
| Old Colony | 8½ | 4 | 4½ | 104 |
| Anaconda | 41½ | 36 | 5½ | 12 |

POSITION OF WABASH NOTES

NEW YORK—Winslow S. Pierce, chairman of Wabash reorganization committee, says: "Wabash receivers, having reported to the court the approaching maturity of the \$5,000,000 4½ per cent notes, have been advised by the court to allow this maturity to be dealt with by reorganization interests, in the view that such interests can make more effective and satisfactory provisions in respect of these obligations than it would be practicable for the receivers to make."

"The bondholders' committee is in advanced negotiations with its bankers and with a noteholders' committee, to be immediately announced, upon a program for the protection and enforcement of the note trust and for the reservation of the collateral for the purpose of general reorganization."

"The details of the arrangement will be announced as soon as consummated."

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

| | Decrease |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Total reserve | £27,220,000 |
| Circulation | 28,986,000 |
| Reserve funds | 37,767,000 |
| Other assets | 32,985,000 |
| Other deposits | 23,573,000 |
| Public deposits | 15,750,000 |

*Increase.

THE HOME FORUM

DIVINE LOVE EVER-PRESENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I heavenly love abiding,
No change my heart shall fear;
And safe is such confiding,
For nothing changes here.
The storm may roar without me,
My heart may low be laid;
But God is round about me,
And can I be dismayed?

No runs the first verse of a good hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 149), which has comforted many a sore heart. Humanity longs for love, but in its search thereof the ever-present Father is too often overlooked and the attempt is made to still this immortal craving with mere mortal affection. But things of earth are in their very nature unstable and cannot long satisfy. Before one can truly love his brother he must lay firm hold on the vital truth that God is Love, that this Love is ever-present and all-powerful, and that the real, spiritual man, being made in the image and likeness of God, must at all times manifest or reflect this Love. When one actually becomes conscious of the ever-presence of divine Love, the promise of the hymn is fulfilled, for truly "nothing changes here." Always are we encompassed by the Father's tenderness.

This sense of man's unity with Love brings to pass much which seems wonderful to human thought, but which is in reality divinely and truly natural. To many people who through Christian Science catch a glimpse of this sacred unity, the first of the "signs following" is the healing of disease. As a clear understanding of God as Love is gained, the revelation comes that the Father never created disease and never imposed on His children sufferings which even mortals would refuse to mete out to one another. The knowledge that God never created disease reassures the frightened human thought, the sick man looks up with faith and is healed by the understanding that bodily ills are unsupported.

Real Zealots

Who are the real zealots for religion? Not those who make great profession and do nothing, but those who accept every call of God and bend themselves with a holy perseverance to the fulfilling of His purposes.—Rev. Frederick T. Lynch in Congregationalist.

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by divine authority and therefore have no real existence. It is no part of Christian Science, however, to deny that sickness does seem real to human sense, or to encourage any one to pass by "on the other side." To the Christian Scientist the sick man is as one made restless by bad dreams, from which he needs to be awakened to a realization of his rightful dominion over all the earth.

For many persons the belief of loneliness and separation from loved ones is the cross borne day by day. To them the recognition of man as inseparable from God brings peace and joy. Moreover, the one who steadfastly claims his birthright of unity with divine Love speedily becomes so lovable that he finds friends on every hand. The one who knows himself to be the loved child of the infinitely-tender Father can never feel forlorn nor forsaken nor useless. Instead his heart goes out in infinite compassion to his fellows who have not yet become conscious of their glorious heritage and he longs to serve and comfort them.

Again, it is impossible for one to remain long in bondage to the belief of poverty and want when a sense of the allness of Love is obtained. Since divine Love governs and controls the universe, including man, there must be an opportunity for every one to give of his best to the world, and the return for this giving is assured, since he who works for God receives "good measure . . . and

From the Windows of Diligence

My prayers with this I used to charge:
A piece of land not very large,
Wherein there should a garden be,
A clear spring flowing ceaselessly.
And where, to crown the whole, there should
A patch be found of growing wood.
—Horace.

The beauty that shimmers in the yellow afternoons of October, who ever could clutch it? Go forth to seek it and it is gone; 'tis but a mirage as you look from the windows of diligence.—Emerson.

Here I find expressed a truth of which I have often felt the force. I have wondered that my garden looked so much more beautiful in those stolen glances which I took from the open door, broom or dish towel in hand, than when, with household tasks over, I calmly sat down to enjoy it, says a writer in Suburban Life. Truly I have enjoyed my garden from the windows of diligence. The shady corner under the willows where the bright tinted hammock swung idly to and fro, the green and scarlet and white of the growing life, seemed never so alluring as when the demand upon the hands was greatest.

Dress and Other Reforms

A new form of dictation is said to be spreading among the followers of feminine fashion. The artists are taking a hand in and planning costumes after what are supposed to be the right canons of art. One such art gown recently illustrated makes the wearer look like a flower, with her head rising out of the conventionalized petals of the corolla. Sometimes the flower is reversed and the lady's head and neck rise as if they were the stem of the blossom whose sweeping petals make her skirts. Experimentation over dress is only one instance of the stir of reform that is abroad in the world. Painting and music, poetry and prose, house building and cookery, the work and play of children, the stage, the ball box, world peace, forestry, good roads, the minimum wage, the income and single tax—there is anything with which human beings are concerned which is not being examined into under expert scrutiny and better ways of thinking and doing being attempted?

Praise the Lord: He is never so far off as even to be near.—Basil Wilberforce.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

What Did You Have for Dinner?

What did you have for dinner today? Were there potatoes? Was there bread? Did you ever think that there was a time when people did not have potatoes with every meal as so many of us do nowadays? But the wheat which made the bread is a plant that has been known from the very oldest times, more than 2000 years before the Christian era, and that means at least 4000 years ago now. Potatoes came from the Andes in South America and were probably introduced into Europe by the early Spanish explorers. They came to North America through the Spaniards, too, no doubt, and from Virginia were sent to England in 1586. The sweet potato is a different plant entirely and is said to have come first from the East Indies, though it now seems as if it really belongs to the South of the United States, because it is used there so much.

"Life" has it like this: "Papa, what kind of a picture is that?" "A cubist, my son." "What a dreadful place Cuba must be!"

running over." When one becomes actually conscious that he serves divine Love alone he loses all fear of competition or of human injustice. A great gain in confidence is also experienced, for it is understood that God requires of man only what man can certainly give.

In one brief sentence of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy sums up all this: "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (p. 404). The word "meet" seems to imply the only condition: we must do our part by turning to Truth for help. When reliance on human ways and means is abandoned and the thought turns even in slightest degree toward the one great Helper, the first step is taken on that path which leads ever onward and upward to the plains of peace. Then is the promise of Isaiah fulfilled: "The Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not." Just as soon as we give up our own human will, we are led in ways brighter and more glorious than anything we can dream of for ourselves, and with joyful hearts we echo the closing verse of the hymn already quoted:

Green pastures are before me,
Which yet I have not seen;
Bright skies will soon be o'er me,
Where darkest clouds have been.
My hope I cannot measure,
My path in life is free;
My Father has my treasure,
And He will walk with me.

Some Striking Facts About the New Congress

THE extraordinary session which convened in Washington at noon on April 7 was extraordinary in more than name. It was the first Democratic Congress in 16 years. It was the first Congress in 112 years to have a presidential message on the state of the country delivered to it orally as George Washington used to do, and as Thomas Jefferson, who was no speaker, set the example of not doing, an example followed by all the Presidents since, till Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, dared to break the Jeffersonian precedent and depart from the custom of written messages. Moreover, that oral presidential message was listened to by representatives in Congress who sat not at commodious desks, according to ancient congressional privilege, but upon benches, after the fashion of those provided for members of the British Parliament. Last but not least, there was the delegation of suffragists with the petition for a constitutional amendment providing votes for women—not a new thing, but impressive and significant along with so much that was new and disturbing to conservatives.—New York Post.

BOSTON LIBRARY, WITHOUT AND WITHIN

WHAT is perhaps the busiest corner in Boston just now may be surveyed from the avenue end of the public library in Copley square. The stream of street cars that usually divides Trinity church, just below the statue of Phillips Brooks, is now flowing around through St. James avenue from the subway, and this gives to Huntington avenue and Dartmouth street, where they enter Copley square, an almost continuous double row of cars, at least during the busy hours. The new fashionable hotel set in the square brings in its quota of motor cars, and to stand on the library steps and look across the space is hardly to recognize one's familiar Boston.

The crowding throng is variously bright. The colors of the ladies' dresses and hats and the hues of the working-men's blouses and the gay paint on the trolley and motor cars mingle in kaleidoscopic multiplicity of flash and change. Here is a dray pilot wearing a woolen shirt of brilliant green. Dancing purple bows on the sleek head of yonder little maid, who comes tripping from the library with two big books; the deep red of those nodding plumes, the white and gold of that rushing delivery car, the blue denim overalls of the men coming from the subway work, the florid windows waving abroad the springtide, the green grass of the triangle and the blue sky bending over all, make a picture of hurrying life which hints as Boston has rarely done at a metropolitan tumult.

Then if one goes on into the dim sections of the library entrance and climbs the bright stairway to stand looking into the cloistered court with the light plashing of the fountain in one's ears, it is as if one had stepped centuries back from the dazzling panorama of the street, back of Boston's own stately past, back across the green tossing seas to some old garner of beauty in the renaissance when learning and art were for the few.

But light tripping feet on the marble landing break the spell, and two tightly frizzled black heads, both tied with pre-

Story of New Sweden

MANY Americans are quite unaware that the early colonization of Delaware was by Swedes. It is well known that the new world saw its New England, its New Netherland and its New Spain, but New Sweden, an attempt of 1638, has not been a theme of historical romance nor have the echoes of this plain, strong and sturdy endeavor sounded down the years in names that tell of ancient glories.

The English named the river Delaware after Lord Delaware, governor of Virginia; but Henry Hudson called it the South river, to distinguish it from the North river, or the Hudson. At the point where Wilmington now stands the Swedish emigrants built on the west bank of the Delaware a fort which they named Christina. But the dream of colonization was not to be fulfilled. The Dutch claimed the land and in 1654 Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New Netherland, sent a fleet from New Amsterdam—New York today—captured the country and sent the emigrants home, save those who swore fealty to the Dutch government.

Presently the Duke of York in his turn took the land away from the Dutch, and in 1681 sold it to William Penn, who called it "the three lower counties on the Delaware," for it was considered part of Pennsylvania until the revolution. The people of the territories, as it was also called, had their own Legislature, however, after 1703. After the revolution the people of Delaware declared themselves an independent state and were first of all the colonies to ratify the new national constitution in 1778. This next to the smallest of the states thus stands first on the list. Yet an echo of the Swedish colonizing does persist in the name of a town near Newark, which is called Christianina.

Thou didst remember well and long
Some fragments of thine angel-song.
And strive through want and woe and wrong
To win the world unto it.
—Lowell.

The Wind and the Pine

The wind, when first he rose and went abroad
Through the waste region, felt himself at fault,
Wanting a voice; and suddenly to earth
Descended with a wafture and a swoop.
Where, wandering volatile from kind to kind,
He woo'd the several trees to give him one.
First he besought the ash; the voice she lent
Fittfully with a free and lashing change
Plunged here and there its sad uncertainties;
The aspen next; a flutter'd frivolous
twitler
Was her sole tribute; from the willow came,
So long as dainty summer dress'd her out,
A whispering sweetness, but her winter note
Was hissing, dry and reedy; lastly the pine
Did he solicit, and from her he drew
A voice so constant, soft and lowly deep,
That there he rested.
—Sir Henry Taylor.

Shelbyville Court Houses

At a cost approximating a thousand times that of the original building, which was erected in 1793 and on the same spot, the new Shelby county court house will be erected soon at Shelbyville, Ky., says the Indianapolis News. The original court house was built of logs at an expense of £15, the earlier settlers doing most of the work. It lasted only three years and in 1796 a more pretentious log structure was erected. It had a steeple, a spire and a weathercock and cost £1176 (about \$5890).

Old Cape Florida Lighthouse



Point of Interest at Miami, Fla.

Housekeeping Budgets

Housekeeping on the budget plan is taken up in an article in Harpers Bazar, which advises women to know the market definitely, as they may learn it from the papers, and then plan to buy things to the best advantage. When one kind of meat or fish is higher than usual do not buy that; when fruit is scarce of a given kind use another, and carefully apportion the amount you may spend each day, never allowing yourself to go above what you may decide is the maximum.

In former days housekeepers spent what they deemed necessary and rarely kept account of expenditures. By the budget plan they know exactly what they may use for the table per week and govern themselves accordingly. Then by studying prices and insisting upon getting things at the right prices from one's grocer the cost of furnishing the table may be brought within a proper limit without too much sense of sacrifice.

EDUCATION COST IN THE STATES

BASED on statistics recently set forth by the Sage foundation, the Chicago Dial's account of the standing of the various states in education is enlightening. The relative place of each state is determined by the amount of money paid yearly to teachers and by the total capital invested in school buildings. The argument is that what the people spend money for shows what they care for; and on the whole, it does not appear, the Dial seems to think, that America loves education so much as is supposed. The sums invested in educational enterprises are said to fall too far below the amounts spent in other directions.

Massachusetts, for each of her school children, has put \$115 into school buildings and grounds. Another of the states has spent only \$4 in this way for each child. Of course the comparison is not wholly fair, because land in Massachusetts costs much more than it does in some other places, and perhaps the cost of the buildings may not always represent the actual amount of good teaching that is done in them. But Massachusetts stands well up in the list in the average amount of salary paid to teachers, if here again the money standard is really the test of good teaching.

California and Arizona average respectively \$918 and \$817 a year per teacher, and New York and Massachusetts come next with \$813 and \$757 a year. It can hardly be said to follow, however, that the teaching in the state where the most money is paid is the best teaching. Perhaps it is necessary to pay well in Arizona to get teachers to leave their city homes for the newer region. In California, teachers may be scarcer than they are in the East, and this would militate for higher average wages. Wrong though it may seem to

be, the demand regulates the price of most things. Massachusetts turns out many young women every year who wish to spend their lives in teaching and there is, moreover, not the frequent change of teachers which is to be found in some communities.

And yet it is a profound fact that a teacher in a small school who is earning only \$500 a year—for \$750 is the average amount and there must be many salaries much smaller than that—may really be doing better teaching than some one who draws \$2000.

Real Home Helpers

That the conditions attending those whose work is to help in homes may not be wholly agreeable, is declared by the Living Church to be no reason why girls should condemn such work and submit to worse conditions in order to maintain themselves outside the home. It is probable that most of the unemployment in the world arises from the unwillingness of people to do the work for which they are fitted or from their laxness in making themselves really fit to do useful work. Many women prefer to be private teachers of music or painting or French to using their teaching skill in a primary school, or to going into a home to help care for and instruct children.

Girl and Her Occupation

In this era of abundant opportunity, the variety of occupations from which a girl may choose depends upon herself, but to forge ahead in any field demands well-trained ability, says an adviser in the Ladies Home Journal. To no girl nor woman can I hold out the hope of probable success unless she already has, or will secure technical training of some sort. Generalities do not interest employers; an applicant who expects to gain a hearing must have specialized in some definite way.

Seeking the Light

Each must carry the question that perplexes to the Light of the world. To what purpose is the Spirit of God promised to them that ask it, if not to help them order their way aright?—George MacDonald.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the
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EDDY

AS TO SPEAKING FRENCH WELL

TO speak French well is a triumph in deed for him of Anglo-Saxon tongue. Good French is more than a matter of pronunciation or even of placing the vowel; it is a thing of intonation. Listen to beautiful French and you hear a steady current of tone, never broken by the ending of a word until the speaker pauses for breath or stops for effect. So far as French words can be said to have accent it falls at the end of the word, but when words are put together this stress falls only at the end of a phrase or sentence. Thus each phrase becomes as it were one long word. The French linking of words together facilitates this effect of the linking of all syllables into one word. The mute e or other vowel at the end of many words of course allows for the linking and it is also forwarded by the carrying over of a consonant at the end of a word to a following vowel or h mute. (The aspirate h is not subject to this rule). Thus to think of one's French sentences or phrases as a single word is a help in getting the true accent of French, which means a perfectly level swing of the voice up to the point of stress, usually the emphatic word. In

a syllable before a mute e there is also a broadening of the vowel that hardly constitutes an accent, but which aids the feeling of light and shade in tone, saving it from monotony.

This treatment of phrases as single words is part of the Meisterschaft system which is used to give the learner many familiar phrases and forms in a language to commit, not so much to memory as to the tongue. The idea was to repeat the phrases aloud so often that the lips become accustomed to them just as one is accustomed to one's own language. No one thinks his own speech in separate words. The common sayings come to the lips instantly, the idea expressed as a unit. For an unusual word one may search an appreciable instant, but all the sayings of common experience spring to the lips a complete whole, never thought in parts. An interesting evidence of this is to analyze what one catches oneself saying to others or what one hears. Most of the vernacular of ordinary talk is very trite indeed, limited to a narrow vocabulary. To learn a foreign language easily one is advised, then, to secure a large vocabulary, not so much of single words, as of word groups or phrases.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, May 1, 1913

By-Products of Railroad Discussion

CERTAIN by-products of the discussion of the New England railroad situation arrest attention and raise a question whether they are incidents of the process or somewhat related in a purpose to divert attention from the actual issue. The sharp turn to personality in the retort of Mr. Mellen, directed at the leading inquirer, has already been noted as not helping to clear up a situation. Beginning with the aspect of a serial it was discontinued at the second chapter, under the influence, perhaps, of wiser and cooler counsels. But the activities of the publicity department have not ceased. In less obvious form, because not in the advertising columns, there comes the interview with the unnamed business man who has discovered that "this investigation in Boston is really a row between rival financial interests." Presently there is issued a detailed statement from the general offices, showing that the stock in the Boston & Maine railroad is held by 3894 women, in contrast to the holding by 2725 men, and further that it is held practically altogether in three New England states, with Massachusetts getting dividends from it last year to the amount of \$1,612,564 and Maine and New Hampshire getting less amounts, but these three states gathering all the dividend except \$51,147, which went elsewhere. Further, advertising that has such similarity to the typography and breadth of space of the railroad publicity as to lead the reader to expect it to prove the road's further announcement is found to be devoted to the merits of a certain publication as the only one that is attempting to show the defects in the evidence offered in the hearing now in progress. In another quarter, but not at all distinctly partisan in the matter, there appears a strong demand that the free pass business should immediately and fully be investigated.

These various and possibly unrelated activities are linked here for the simple purpose of illustrating a diversion from the issue that is the one of real importance. There is need to urge that the public's concern is confined to the discovery by the interstate commerce commission of the full truth as to the way in which the great properties of the New England system have been administered. Even this search can be of worth only as it leads to that full understanding which shall be the basis of the change in methods, if they are found to be defective, that will remove distrust, establish confidence, and bring the service, which is vital to the region's business progress, to ways of soundness and efficiency. There is no other justifiable purpose in the search and no incident of it can attain value that does not contribute to the great end of a full knowledge and a practical betterment. There is evident need that there shall be no clouding of the purpose of the search and no turning of the public thought away from this sole design.

It is estimated that Alaska has 1,500,000,000 tons of uncovered coal in an area of 900 square miles, and that this is sufficient to supply the country for 2000 years. In view of experiences coming down almost to date, the more quickly the government begins to supply the country from this mine at reasonable rates the better it will be for the American people.

JUDGING from reports of the London, Eng., test, vacuum street cleaning is one of the things very much needed to bring to a higher degree of beauty the appearance of many American towns and cities.

Now that open cars are beginning to appear in all the cities there is natural curiosity again with regard to the possibility of a change in the fall styles of hanging straps.

It is now prophesied that the world of tomorrow "will be a practically noiseless one." Perhaps so, but it will have to begin by being less noisy today.

Nobody has as yet given a satisfactory explanation of the sluggish circulation of the buffalo nickels. Is anybody hoarding them?

Outlook for a Tariff by Experts

WITH MUCH or all that Professor Emery of Yale has just said to the Boston Chamber of Commerce respecting some of the aspects of the present tariff-making process that are retrogressive in character a patriot may agree, and at the same time he may see how impossible it was to expect acceptance of the policy for which he and the Monitor stand by either the party led by Mr. Taft or that now led by Mr. Wilson. Professor Emery, basing his opinion on his experience on the tariff commission named by Mr. Taft, has no difficulty now in showing that both parties to the controversy, the protectionists and the tariff-for-revenue champions, err in a proneness to reason abstractly from insufficient evidence on matters of labor cost and comparative national manufacturing efficiency. The actual conditions of cost of production, as between countries and as between regions within countries, also as between individual producers, vary too much for any sound generalization. Rate-making power, therefore, must ultimately become more and more an administrative rather than a legislative matter, and be carried on in accordance with advice of qualified experts who know facts gathered at first hand over a world that competes. Such a course, however, involves first, a considerable process of education both of the electorate and of American manufacturers; and second, considerable adjustment of the framework of law, organic and statutory, to give the policy effect when it is decided upon.

As Professor Emery finds it possible from time to time to address representative bodies of traders and manufacturers, he can be counted upon to lead in the process of education that is requisite before there can be any prospect of fundamental change. Former President Taft also may be counted upon as a missionary in the cause. There are some sincere advocates of the expert in the present Congress, but at present they have no chance to do more than declare their preference. The dominant party, for reasons that are patent, is committed to the historic American method of revision, and it will have its way.

Assuming ultimate acceptance by the nation of the more rational system, will it then have men equal ethically as well as intellectually

for the task? Assume that some day Congress deposes more of its present power to a tariff commission than it now is willing to concede, will men, equal to resisting the terrific pressure of the "interests" as well as mastering the intricacies of schedules and the like, be at hand? The same question used to be asked about the interstate commerce commission, with its combined judicial, legislative and administrative powers. It is not asked so often now. Given independence of tenure, adequate income, a sufficient staff of trained investigators, and suitable authority demitted by Congress, a commission of broad-minded men can be had whenever the people say the word. But this implies new centralization of power, and that is not a popular doctrine at the White House now.

A GREAT step was taken in the United States when an art commission was created for the purpose of inquiring into, and to a large extent regulating, federal architecture, sculpture and public grounds embellishments. Several of the American cities have followed this example, and all achievements with art pretensions in these communities are now subjected to scrutiny before they are accepted for public use. If such precautions had been taken many years ago, almost innumerable mistakes might have been avoided. Certain it is that public buildings, sculpture and embellishments that in many quarters offend an educated taste today would never have been accepted.

An article in a recent issue of the Monitor on "Artists and Mode of the Day" leads naturally to consideration of the responsibility of art for the existence of what the world knows as the fashions. Art and fashions have always been closely associated; in fact, the fashions should always be, although they frequently are not, a very high expression of art. The French have applied art very successfully to the styles. So, indeed, have the English, the Germans and the Austrians. So, it may be added, have the Americans and other peoples. But Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and New York during recent years have fallen into the lamentable attitude of following rather than leading in the mode. The same argument that is raised by the publisher of questionable "news," by the writer and producer of questionable plays, by the painters of questionable pictures—that the public must have what it wants—is behind degenerate styles. The cause of decadence in each instance is a lack of moral fiber in the producing factor. The public, in reality, often does not want what is prepared for it; rather, we think, it is led to believe that it must take what is offered or go without.

Art in fashions as in every other department finds expression in almost countless ways. There is no general agreement as to just what form this expression should assume for any given purpose. But there is no lack of agreement as to standards in art expression. Where sincerity, rather than a desire for notoriety, governs, the line dividing good from bad taste is clearly and strongly defined. Art consciousness knows full well when true art and false art are presented. And this being the case, art and those who profess it must take responsibility for the wrong to public culture done in the name of art by those who use it for unworthy purposes, in proportion, at least, to the toleration they give it. Art and artists may not always stem decadence and degeneracy, but they can always withdraw their sanction from these, and if they shall do this they will be doing much. Fashions will have advanced to a far higher plane than they occupy today when they shall be subjected to the tests that art applies now to other attempts at expression.

American Women and Lace Making

FOR many years all the lace used in America and all the lacemakers in America came from foreign countries. To a great degree this is still the case, although American women have of late been taking a very kindly and a very general interest in the practical phases of the industry. Attention is at present called to the subject by reason of the discovery that in the Bohemian colonies of New Ulm and Sleepy Eye, Minn., the women through the winter months engage in the making of pillow lace as they did in their native country, and as millions of women are doing today in the cottages of continental Europe and, to some extent, the British Isles. Lace had its origin in embroidery, and the first development was the point form, the second the pillow, which is more delicate. Practically all lace belongs to one of these principal classes. There are almost countless varieties, and national as well as local characteristics are worked into the patterns. Laces, indeed, have been known for centuries by names taken from the countries or the communities in which the industries are carried on. There yet remains an immense field for American development in this line. Doubtless the time is coming when the imprint of this nation will be as firmly stamped upon certain products of the lace industry as it has been on other forms of craftsmanship.

This, in turn, opens an almost boundless field of speculation. The taste for lace once held Europe in its grasp. Men as well as women, as portraits by the old masters show, were wearers of it. Lace was worn on the hats of the cavaliers, upon their coats, upon their cuffs. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries men wore ruffled collars and large cravats of lace. In France the passion for lace became as great as the tulip passion in Holland. It threatened to undermine the fortunes of the French nobles, and for a time its importation was forbidden. Lace played a large part in the politics of Europe for many years, or, rather, lace making did; it is very closely associated in history with a certain edict of world importance, and it had not ceased to be a factor in the determination of careers and events when the French revolution began the destruction of flimsy external distinctions.

There is no possibility of a return to the extremes and extravagances of the past in this respect, but it is worth while to imagine American women in the future producing laces of a distinctively American character that will bear comparison with, and perhaps, rival the finest productions of the deft fingers of Venice, Genoa, Bruges, Brussels, Cluny, Lille, Northamptonshire, Limerick, Lyons or St. Omer. It will not do for American women simply to reproduce the Valenciennes, round point, Irish point, duchess, Venetian, Chantilly or guipure; posterity will demand original designs and patterns, stitches that are born of the advanced thought of a new civilization. There must be a period of apprenticeship, of course, and anybody with open eyes can now see that this is having its beginning in the homes of the United States.

The billboards of New York are now to be investigated by a commission. Investigation, however, is not exactly what is called for.

Responsibility of Art for Fashions

FORTUNATE is a nation that at requisite intervals produces a son able to interpret the larger political movements of his time in terms of the philosophy of history and who can penetrate beneath the flotsam and jetsam that cover the surface of the waters and determine just how the currents really are running, and why. There are few more serviceable things that a man can do for his contemporaries or for posterity than to chronicle history. Especially clamant is the call for such a man in the United States just now. A flood of oratory and of literature has been poured forth concerning the newer forms of democracy, and because this has been so history has been made rapidly. But only a few of those publicists and political leaders who have spoken or written have that fairness, that judicial poise, that objective goal, that combined analytic and synthetic method which a real social philosopher must have if he would help his fellowmen.

A book appeared not long ago entitled "The Promise of American Life." Its author, Herbert Croly, previously had not been known to the general public. Readers found the book up-to-date, penetrating and constructive, optimistic for the future and silently telling the world that another fundamental thinker on problems of American democracy had arrived. This impression the officials of Harvard University must also have gained, for to Mr. Croly has come the chance to deliver this year's course of lectures on citizenship, delivered on the Godkin foundation. Whether heard or read later in book form the chance of coming in touch with this calm thinker should not be missed. Mr. Croly's thesis is one that, if generally accepted, spells change for the constitutional system inherited from the past. When democracy begins to be taken seriously the constitutional system inevitably clashes with the actual facts of society. More democracy in aspiration cannot be satisfied with less democracy in fact. Neither from new political parties nor from general legislation can change needed for the better come. It will arrive when society ceases to be less doctrinaire and less reverent for an ancient constitution. "Privilege existing at the center of a protective system is bound to discriminate." Privilege is inevitably seated at the heart of any economic system which rests on the private appropriation and exercise of economic power. Change the center of discrimination from the few to the many, i.e., to society itself or its agents acting in the form of commissions, and it will not be long before the social balance will be restored to something like equilibrium. Factors of the community's life now escaping the control of the law will then be subjected to it.

HARVARD'S surrender of Professor Carver to the national government for the important duty of aiding Secretary Houston in laying the foundations of the "rural organization service," like enlistment by the last administration of Professor Emery of Yale as chairman of the tariff board, is one of those acts furnishing a basis for the claim that few human institutions equal the university in perennial serviceability. A son of the mid die West, Professor Carver never allowed abstract economics and Cambridge traditions of culture to lure him far from practical interest in the welfare of the masses, especially rural folk who feed their sons and daughters into the maw of the cities. Hence his specialization in a field where all that he has won by observation and by sound reflection is now to be wrought into acts for the benefit of the nation.

There is comfort in the intimation that comes from him in Washington that the ideal to be worked out by Professor Carver and by his associates is to be in harmony with American rather than with European or Asiatic traditions. The agriculturist of tomorrow is to be aided to a larger life and ampler income and closer contact with the consumer of farm products; and school, church and home are to be taught to do team work in rural uplift. Especial emphasis at first is to be put upon a much neglected matter, namely, prompt, adequate, and inexpensive distribution of the products of farm labor and of soil wealth. Here has been the missing cog in an otherwise unsurpassed governmental machine for serving the farming population of the nation, a cog now to be inserted by order of a secretary of agriculture who knows the needs of a rural South and West, and under the direction of a bureau chief who knows the needs of rural New England, each of these agents a man also alive to the economic import to the urban dweller as well as to the rural producer of a saner system of distribution of farm products.

Noteworthy in the conferences now under way between specialists brought in from all parts of the country is the share being given to officials of great privately-endowed agencies like the general education board, that exist to uplift the South's population by education, chiefly vocational in type. Alignment of these agencies will at once put at the disposal of the new bureau a wealth of equipment in data as to local and state conditions that is simply invaluable.

THE impression is growing rapidly that there will be a general adoption of the 2-cent, or penny, international postage system within a short time. All that seems to be necessary to it is the return of normal conditions in the affairs of certain of the nations concerned.

AT THE present ratio of growth New York city will have added 1,400,000 to its population in the next ten years. This means, among other things, that the subway extensions now provided for will hardly be completed before further extensions shall be necessary.

REGULATION of automobiles is becoming more reasonable in most of the states, and it will become more reasonable still if automobile owners and operators take the precaution to shut off the smoke when the machine is not busy.

IT WOULD seem that even though the New York Legislature is now about to abolish horse cars in New York, the press of the country is going to be more cautious hereafter. Horse cars have been abolished in New York too often.

A REASON for the good roads agitation in the American middle West may be found in the statement of a Chicago contemporary that while Illinois has 90,000 miles of highways, less than 10 per cent are improved.

IT IS NOW determined that there are only nine mechanics in Congress. Is it any wonder that the political machines have been going to pieces?

A Political Philosopher

Rural Organization Service